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MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

NECROLOGY

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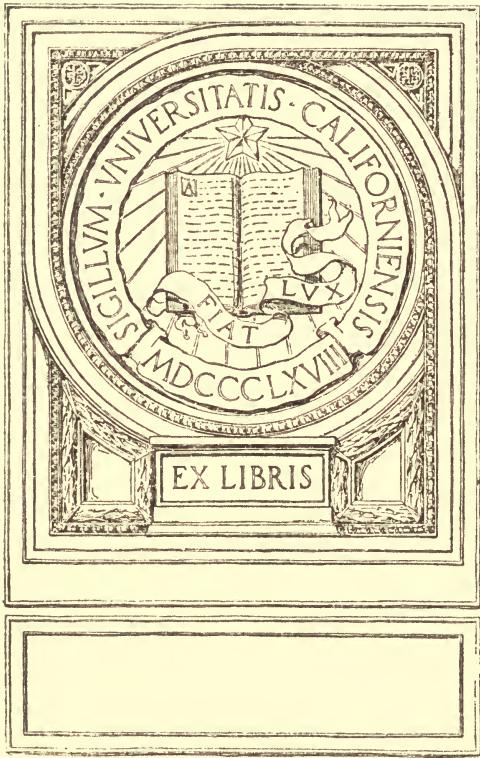
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1908

COMPANION

John McAllister Schofield
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY.







As ever, Brianly forms,
J.W. Grindell.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion
OF THE
United States

NECROLOGY
OF THE
COMMANDERY
OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PRESS OF GIBSON BROTHERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
1908.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion
OF THE
United States

Commandery of the District of Columbia

In Memoriam

COMPANION

Lieutenant-General
John McAllister Schofield

UNITED STATES ARMY

Commander-in-Chief of the Order 1899-1903



John McAllister
Schofield

1865-1903

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MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION
OF THE
UNITED STATES
COMMANDERY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATED MEETING OF JANUARY 1, 1908

Excerpt from the Minutes

* * * * *

The Chairman of the Committee of Companions appointed at the Stated Meeting of May 1, 1907, to prepare an "In Memoriam" Tribute to deceased Companion Lieutenant-General John McAllister Schofield, United States Army, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Order, and in affiliation with the Commandery at time of his decease, submitted the following report, viz:

"COMMANDER:—Under the Resolution, unanimously adopted at the Stated Meeting of April 3, 1907, your Committee, as announced at the Stated Meeting, May 1, 1907, has the honor to submit, herewith, the 'In Memoriam' tribute, as contemplated, to deceased Companion, Lieutenant-General JOHN McALLISTER SCHOFIELD, United States Army; Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, 1899-1903.

The 'In Memoriam' embraces contributions from your Committee:

1. Brigadier-General Thomas M. Vincent, U. S. A., Chairman.
2. Colonel Felix A. Reeve, U. S. Volunteers.
3. Acting Assistant Paymaster Frank W. Hackett, late U. S. Navy.

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and other contributions, as follows:

4. Major-General Joseph P. Sanger, U. S. Army.
5. Hon. John W. Foster, Ex-Secretary of State and Colonel U. S. Volunteers.
- *6. Brigadier-General William M. Wherry, U. S. Army.
- *7. Brigadier-General Thomas J. Henderson, U. S. Volunteers.
- *8. The Right Rev. Bishop Alex. Mackay-Smith, of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

Individual tributes have been deemed more fitting than would be a combined one by your Committee. The contributors have supplemented each other. Where the recitals have touched parts of the same subject matter, it has been through a simple variation of language; and without consultation among or between the contributors. Increased value and interest have thus been added.

When the '*In Memoriam*' shall have been printed, it is respectfully recommended that a copy—in special and suitable binding—be forwarded to the widow of our deceased Companion.

With the highest respect,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Brigadier-General U. S. Army,
Chairman.

For the Committee."

whereupon it was by unanimous vote ordered that the report be accepted, and, with the accompanying Tribute, referred to the Literary Committee and Board of Officers for due action in the matter of publication.

*Under the requisite consideration had by the Commandery Literary Committee and Board of Officers, the valuable contributions 6, 7, and 8, specified in the foregoing Report, have been omitted in this publication, due to promulgation otherwise. They stand, however, as part of the Commandery Archives, and are thus accessible.

In Memoriam.

Companion JOHN McALLISTER SCHOFIELD,

BY

COMPANION BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS M. VINCENT,
U. S. ARMY.

Truly has it been enunciated, by a noted biographer, that, in presenting any part of the life and deeds of any great man, it is difficult, nay, impossible, to avoid presenting also other men and other things. What a man thinks and does; what his opinions and impulses are; what his relation to coincident events and affairs; his heredity; his environment; the effect upon him of the opinions and the personality of other men; the influence of all these varied things that happen, and of which he is a part—all these things are so interwoven with the man himself, that, in order to get a just appreciation of him, it is necessary to consider them as well. The foregoing is applicable to the subject of this paper, embracing, as it does, the events and suffering of the people, of whom he was a part, during the momentous Civil War which has led to the “perpetual union” of the United States of America, and the “indestructible brotherhood of the American people.”

JOHN McALLISTER SCHOFIELD was born in the town of Gerry, Chautauqua County, New York, September 29, 1831.

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His father was the Rev. James Schofield who was then pastor of the Baptist Church in Sinclairville, and, from 1843 to 1881, a "home missionary" engaged in organizing new churches and building "meeting houses," in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. His mother was Caroline McAllister, daughter of John McAllister, of Gerry. The family removed to Illinois in June, 1843—first at Bristol, thence to Freeport, where his father began his missionary work by founding the First Baptist Church of that place. Subsequently he became highly distinguished. In the Civil War he was a Chaplain, appointed by President Lincoln; and, in that office, many were the letters he wrote for dying soldiers, conveying to wife or mother the last message of love.

In his childhood and youth he had the best possible opportunities for education, in excellent public schools where the rudiments of English were taught with great thoroughness, in a fair amount of manly sports, and in hard work, mainly on the farm and in building a new home, which left no time, and little inclination, for any kind of mischief. At the age of sixteen he spent several months in surveying public lands in the wilds of northern Wisconsin, and, at seventeen, taught district school in the town of Oneida. By that time he had chosen the law as his profession, and was working hard to complete the preparatory studies, at his own expense. He returned to Freeport in 1849, and resumed "his struggle with Latin." Then the course of his life was unexpectedly changed, due to his having attracted the attention of the Hon. Thomas J. Turner, M. C. Mr. Turner, as one of the public school directors, had been present at an examination where young SCHOFIELD's subject was mathematical. Besides, he had heard of the stamina of the boy

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shown in the public land-surveying expedition; and also from his father the desire of his son to get a good education before beginning the study of law. The result was the appointment of SCHOFIELD to the United States Military Academy. To get there he sold a piece of land, the investment of all his little savings, thus to fit out and meet the expenses of the trip. He reported at West Point, June 1, 1849, with less than two dollars in his pocket, at the age of seventeen years and nine months. He was soon met by William P. Carlin, of the second class, and Hezekia H. Garber, of the third, both from Illinois; and their protection in a brotherly way, with timely advice, saved him from "anything even approaching to hazing." For his room-mates, in the old South Barrack, he had Henry H. Walker and John R. Chambliss—"two charming fellows from Virginia." As to incidents of his cadet life we have his own words: * * * "The first summer I was on guard only once. Then the Corporal of the grand-rounds tried to charge over my post without giving the countersign, because I had not challenged promptly. We crossed bayonets, but I proved too strong for him, and he gave it up, to the great indignation of the officer of the day, who had ordered him to charge, and who threatened to report me but did not. That night I slept on the ground outside the guard tents, and caught cold, from which my eyes became badly inflamed, and I was laid up in the hospital during the remainder of the encampment. On that account I had a hard struggle with my studies the next year." * * * "In our third class encampment, when Corporal of the Guard, I had a little misunderstanding one night with the sentinel on post along Fort Clinton ditch, which was then

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nearly filled by a growth of bushes. The sentinel tore the breast of my shell-jacket with the point of his bayonet, and I tumbled him over backward into the ditch and ruined his musket. But I quickly helped him out, and gave him my musket in place of his, with ample apologies for my thoughtless act. We parted * * * in the best of feelings." * * *

SCHOFIELD devoted only a fraction of study hours to the Academic Course—generally one hour, or one-and-a-half, to each lesson. He never intentionally neglected any of his studies. It simply seemed to him that a great part of his time could be better employed in getting the education he desired by the study of law, history, rhetoric, and general literature. But he never disparaged the West Point education. He has said: "As it was, and is now, there is, I believe, nothing equal to it anywhere in this country. Its methods of developing the reasoning faculties and habits of independent thought are the best ever devised. West Point training of the mind is practically perfect." His habit was in harmony with the expression: "He reads much; he is a great observer, and he looks quite through the deeds of men. * * * Literature gives a wide and deep insight into the nature of men and things."

Due to the instructive teaching he received at West Point, SCHOFIELD, from the date of his first duty as a commissioned officer, enunciated that: "Nothing is more absolutely indispensable to a good soldier than perfect subordination and zealous service to him whom the national will may make the official superior for the time being." * * * But the relation between the Army and its administrative head, and with the civil power, are by no means so simple. When a too confident

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soldier rubs up against them, he learns what "military discipline" really means. *It sometimes takes a civilian to "teach a soldier his place in the government of a republic."* * * *

His constitutional habit once led him into a very foolish exploit at West Point. A discussion arose as to the possibility of going to New York and back without danger of detection, and he explained the plan. He was promptly challenged to undertake it for a high wager, and that challenge overcame any scruple he may have had. He did not care for the brief visit to New York, and had only five dollars, loaned him by Jerome N. Bonaparte. But he went to the city and back, in perfect safety, between the two roll-calls he had to attend that day. He returned to the Point a few minutes before evening parade, walked across the plain in full view of the crowd of officers and ladies, and appeared in ranks at roll-call, as innocent as anybody.

After his entrance at West Point he attended the Bible class regularly every Sunday, and rejoiced greatly to hear the Scriptures expounded by the Chaplain who was the Professor of Ethics. He attached due value to the religious instruction thus received, and, after he had advanced in years and was the General-in-Chief of the Army, said: "I have never, even to this day, been willing to read or listen to what seemed to me irreverent words, even though they might be intended to convey ideas not very different from my own. It has seemed to me that a man ought to speak with reverence of the religion taught him in his childhood and believed by his fellow men, or else keep his philosophical thoughts, however profound, to himself."

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January 9, 1897, before the State Baptist Convention of Florida, he delivered an address wherein he said: * * * "When I was 13 years old my own father baptized me in the Jordan of Illinois. And amid all the sectarian speculations and discussions I have ever heard in more than half a century, it has remained constantly in my mind, as a fact of my own experience, that, whatever may have happened to anybody else, I have been baptized! When about 30 years of age, after careful and conscientious study, I became united to the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which faith, substantially, I have steadfastly continued up to the present time. But, for some years, members of my family, who were communicants of the Church of Rome, were criticized indirectly through attacks upon certain tenets of the faith of that Church, in a manner that seemed to me unkind and unjust; but it mattered little, as to the fact, whether unjust or not. Though I always have loved peace rather than war, and have never been disposed to seek a fight, that element in my nature was aroused that impels the tiger to action when his mate or her young are assailed. I did not permit anybody to attack the old Church in my presence, in a manner which seemed to me harsh or unjust, without resenting the implied insult to those who were dear to me. I doubt if old Rome ever had a champion more earnest than I at least appeared to be at such times." * * *

"In conclusion I will simply add, lest I may be misunderstood, that my present religious faith is to be found in that code of Christian doctrine upon which all the great doctors of divinity, of all creeds, who have studied and discussed the subjects for eighteen hundred years, are substantially agreed.

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And I am quite sure the Divine Founder of Christianity does not require me to bother my poor head about nice questions upon which the learned doctors are still disputing."

SCHOFIELD, as a cadet, manifested that "intrepidity" which in a higher degree distinguished him, through all the dangers and trials of his life, as a commissioned officer. Once when his horse ran away with him at cavalry drill, and placed his life in jeopardy, he sat the animal firmly—with bridle and saber hands in military position—and, by speaking to the animal, regained control and rode back rapidly to the squadron. His composure, under the circumstances, was remarkable! On another occasion, while the class was at artillery drill, elevating a heavy gun to position on its carriage, a skid gave way and the gun fell crashing to the ground—the skids moving with great force in all directions. The members of the class moved rapidly for their lives! SCHOFIELD'S serenity was magnificent!

Near the last year of his cadetship, an event nearly proved fatal to his military prospects. As to this we have his own words: * * * "I was given charge of a section (of the candidates, who had reported June 1) in arithmetic, and have never in all my life discharged my duty with more conscientious fidelity than I drilled those boys in the subject with which I was familiar, and in teaching which I had some experience. We had gone over the entire course upon which they were to be examined, and all were well prepared except two who seemed hopelessly deficient upon a few subjects, which they had been unable to comprehend. I took them to the blackboard and devoted the last fifteen or twenty minutes before the bugle-call to a final effort to prepare them for the ordeal which they

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must face the next morning. While I was thus employed several of my classmates came into the room, and began talking to the other candidates. Though their presence annoyed me, it did not interfere with my work; so I kept on intently with the two young boys until the bugle sounded.

"I then went to my quarters, without paying any attention to the interruption, or knowing anything of the character of what had occurred. But one of the candidates, perhaps by way of excuse for his failure, wrote to his parents some account of the "deviltry" in which my classmates had indulged that day. That report found its way to the War Department, and was soon followed by an order to the commandant of cadets to investigate. The facts were found to fully exonerate me from any participation in, or countenance of the deviltry, except that I did not stop it; and showed that I had faithfully done my duty in teaching the candidates. After this investigation was over I was called upon to answer for my own conduct; and, the names of my guilty classmates being unknown to the candidates, I was held responsible for their conduct. I answered by averring and showing, as I believed, my own innocence of all that had been done, except my neglect of duty in tolerating such a proceeding. My conscience was so clear of any intentional wrong that I had no anxiety about the result. But in due time came an order from the Secretary of War dismissing me from the Academy without trial! That, I believe, shocked me a little; but the sense of injustice was too strong in my mind to permit of a doubt that it would be righted when the truth was known. I proposed to go straight to Washington and lay the facts before the Government. * * * So I

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carried with me a great bundle of letters setting forth my virtues in terms which might have filled the breast of George Washington with pride. * * * I had made an early call upon the 'Little Giant,' Senator Douglass, to whom I had no letter, and whom I had never met; had introduced myself as a 'citizen of Illinois' in trouble; and had told my story. * * * He replied: 'Come up in the morning and we will go to see about it.' * * * I waited in the ante-room only a few minutes, when the great Senator came out with a genial smile on his face, shook me warmly by the hand, and bade me good-bye, saying: 'It is all right. You can go back to West Point. The Secretary (of War) has given me his promise.' * * * I returned to West Point, and went through the long forms of a court of inquiry, a court-martial, and the waiting for the final action of the War Department—all occupying five or six months—diligently attending to my military and Academic duties, and trying hard to obey all the regulations (except as to smoking), never for a moment doubting the final result. * * * Implicit trust in Providence does not seem to justify any neglect to employ the biggest battalions and the heaviest guns! * * * I had been Corporal, Sergeant and Lieutenant up to the time of my dismissal; hence the duties of private were a little difficult, and I found it hard to avoid demerits." * * *

Lieutenant Milton Cogswell had been very kind to SCHOFIELD during the period he was striving for restoration, and, in that connection, we have these words: "Hence, after my complete restoration to the Academy, in January, I found my demerits accumulating with alarming rapidity, and I applied

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for and obtained a transfer to Company C, where I would be under Lieutenant Cogswell and Cadet-Captain Vincent, my beloved class-mate, who had invited me to share his room in barracks." Prior to this transfer, he had been under a tactical officer esteemed as a most accomplished soldier and tactician, and the most rigid, but just and impartial disciplinarian. Cadets under his charge were reported more frequently—even for light offences—than by other tactical officers.

He had exceeding respect and admiration for Colonel Robert E. Lee, the Superintendent, and Major Robert S. Garnett, the Commandant; and often referred to their dignity, impartial justice, and kindness. They had been his friends in time of need!

His first orders, after his graduating leave, assigned him to Fort Moultrie, S. C., as Second Lieutenant, by brevet, in the Second Artillery. He landed at Charleston, September 21, 1853, his birthday, at the age of twenty-two years. At the usual target practice he used the same guns that bombarded Fort Sumter in 1861. As to his enjoyment in society, he has said: "Hospitality was unbounded and of the most charming character. Nothing that I have ever experienced, at home or in the great capitals of Europe, has surpassed or dimmed that first introduction to southern society." In December, 1853, he was ordered to Fort Capron, Florida, and removed to that station via Jacksonville, Palatka, Lake Monroe, New Smyrna, Mosquito Lagoon, and Indian River. It required twenty-five days for the journey which, at that time, was deemed quite satisfactory. At Fort Capron he met a garrison of four officers and sixteen enlisted men of Battery D, First Artillery, recently

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from the Gulf coast, where yellow fever had been deadly. The post was remote from civilization, and received its mail generally twice a month. An interruption resulted in that diversion, and no mail arrived for three months! Fortunately for SCHOFIELD he had some law books—so few indeed that he learned nearly all of them by heart; then, for want of anything better, he read the entire code of the State of Florida, and extended attention to the Constitution of the United States. Of the latter he could repeat the exact words.

In the winter of 1853-4, connected with the armed truce between the United States and the Seminole Nation, the policy of the Government had for its object the establishment of a line of posts across the State of Florida from Jupiter to Okeechobee, and thence westward to the Gulf of Mexico—thus to confine the Seminoles to the Everglade region. SCHOFIELD's first work, in the winter of 1854-55, was to open the old military road—route of General Twiggs—from the mouth of Indian River, across the Kissimmee and thence to Tampa. Thereafter the next step in the War Department strategical operations was to occupy Fort Jupiter, construct a new post there, open the old military route—road of Generals Jesup and Eustis—and build a block-house on the east shore of Okeechobee Lake. Similar work, inclusive of another block-house, was to be undertaken from the other shore of the lake westward. With the western portion I was connected, inclusive of the exploration of the Big Cypress swamp and the Everglades. Thus, with the first field operations, SCHOFIELD and myself were engaged. Our topographical labors became connected and recorded through the War Department publication of April,

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1856: "Florida South of Tampa Bay." In the discharge of our duties we were stimulated by being in the region of historical battlefields—General (subsequently President) Taylor's Battle of Okeechobee, December 25, 1837, and General Jesup's, January 24, 1838, not remote from Fort Jupiter.

With the advent of hot weather, fever and dysentery—both east and west of Okeechobee—broke out. At Jupiter, nearly every man, woman and child sickened. The mortality was so great that hardly enough strong men remained to bury the dead! SCHOFIELD, so soon as he had sufficiently recovered from an attack, was sent with other convalescents to Fort Capron; and there he acted as Post Surgeon, in the absence of a medical officer, aided by an intelligent hospital steward. Among others nursed by him at Capron was Lieutenant A. P. Hill—afterwards Lieutenant-General in the Confederate Army. Hill subsequently nursed SCHOFIELD during his serious relapse on the St. Johns River steamer, at Savannah and Charleston; and when well enough to travel, took him to Culpeper, Virginia, where his devoted attention was continued for quite a long time.

While at Capron, SCHOFIELD was promoted to First Lieutenant, and ordered to West Point, where his restored health permitted him to report the following December, 1855. He ever retained vivid recollection of his Florida service, and referred to the roads cut through the roots of the terrible saw-palmetto and corduroyed through swamps, with comfort to person entirely destroyed by the song and sting of the mosquito, and the bite of the flea and sand-fly. Constant alertness was demanded, due to huge alligators, and poisonous serpents—moccasins and rattlers. Connected with the expected renewal

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of hostilities of the Seminoles, the hardships of the exploration duties recalled the former war, 1835-42, and the peculiarity of the service to which the forces therein engaged were subjected: "There was to be seen, in the Everglades, the dragoon in water from three to four feet deep, the sailor and marine wading in the mud in the midst of cypress stumps, and the soldiers, infantry and artillery, alternating on the land, in the water, and in boats. * * * Comforts and conveniences were totally disregarded, even subsistence was reduced to the lowest extremity. Night after night officers and men were compelled to sleep in their canoes, others in damp bogs, and in the morning cook their breakfast over a fire built on a pile of sand in the prow of the boat, or kindled around a cypress stump." * * * Similar experiences resulted, to a painful extent, in the Florida hostilities of 1854-57.

West of Okeechobee, almost entire commands were prostrated with serious illness. Post and cantonment hospitals were inadequate, and, as a result, an extensive general hospital—approved by Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War—had to be erected at Fort Myers, not remote from the Gulf coast.

At West Point SCHOFIELD was assigned to duty in the Department of Philosophy, under Professor W. H. C. Bartlett: "One of the ablest, most highly esteemed, and most beloved of the great men who have placed the United States Military Academy among the foremost institutions of the world."

SCHOFIELD has said that he had the great good fortune never to be compelled to report a cadet for any delinquency, nor to find one deficient in studies, though he did sometimes have, figuratively speaking, to beat them over the head with a cudgel

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to get in enough "phil" to pass the Academic Board. In his congenial West Point work, with the object "to develop the mental, moral, and physical man to as high a degree as possible, and to ascertain his best place in the public service," SCHOFIELD formed, for the first time, the habit of earnest, hard mental work, to the limit of his capacity for endurance, and sometimes a little beyond, which he retained for the greater part of his life. He overtaxed himself, and was forced to take a short leave on account of his Florida debility, which had reduced him almost to a skeleton. When he returned to duty he began to pursue physics into its more secret depths. He ever indulged the "ambition to work out the mathematical interpretation of all the phenomena of physical science, including electricity and magnetism." He mastered practical astronomy, and, as a result, said: "I do not believe anything else in the broad domain of science can be half so fascinating as the study of the heavens."

In the midst of his absorbing occupation, he forgot all about the career he had chosen in his boyhood; the law did not longer have its charm for him. Yet he found, in after life, far more use for the law than for physics and astronomy, and little less than for the art and science of war.

In June, 1857, he married Miss Harriet Bartlett, daughter of his chief in the Department of Philosophy. Five children were born to that union: John Rathbone, born 1858, died 1868; William Bartlett (now Major U. S. A.), born 1860; Henry Halleck, born 1862, died 1862; Mary Campbell (now Mrs. Avery D. Andrews), born 1865; Richmond McAllister (now Major U. S. A.), born 1867.

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His term of service at West Point ended in the summer of 1860. He has said that his taste for service in the line of the army was gone; all hope of promotion was still further away; he had been for more than four years about nineteenth First Lieutenant in his regiment, without rising a file; he was a man of family; and there was no captaincy in sight for him during the ordinary lifetime of man. Accordingly he accepted the Professorship of Physics in the Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, gave him a timely hint that promotion might improve, and General Scott gave him a highly flattering indorsement which secured leave of absence for a year. Thus he retained his commission.

As the period of the Civil War approached he occupied a very large part of his time in reading and studying, as coolly as possible, every phase of the momentous questions which he had been warned "must probably be submitted to the decision of war." He took an early occasion to inform General Scott of his readiness to relinquish his leave of absence and return to duty, whenever his services might be required. His life in St. Louis, during the eight months preceding the war, was of great benefit to him in the delicate and responsible duties which so soon devolved upon him. His connection with the Washington University brought him into close relations with many of the most patriotic, enlightened, and, above all, unselfish citizens of Missouri—some were of the Southern school; but the large majority were earnest Union men, though holding various shades of opinion on the question of slavery. They were philanthropic, and had learned to respect the sincerity of each other's adverse convictions.

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With the dawn that military force would soon be required, he informed the War Department that he stood ready for military service, and was instructed to await orders at St. Louis. As soon as President Lincoln made his first call for volunteers orders were received by him to organize and muster in the Missouri quota. He urged the Department Commander as to the necessity for prompt action to protect the St. Louis arsenal, and made known to him a rumor that an attack was to be made by persons encamped near the city under the guise of State militia. In connection with Captain Lyon, then commanding the arsenal, he was active, night and day, in getting loyal secret organizations into the arsenal, and distributing arms and ammunition to them. Thus the safety of the arsenal was secured.

The strength of the force mustered by SCHOFIELD—with which the war in Missouri began—was about 14,000. June 24, 1861, he made full report of the force to the Adjutant-General, U. S. A.; and, the next day, he was relieved from organizing and mustering duty, with orders to report to General Lyon at Boonville, as his Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff. Lyon had been elected Brigadier-General of the militia, and, May 17, was appointed by the President to the same grade in the United States Volunteer forces. May 30, General Harney was relieved from the command of the Department of the West, and General Lyon became the commander. May 10, Lyon had marched with the force then organized and caused the surrender of the militia at Camp Jackson. That force, though a lawful State organization, was an incipient rebel army, and it was necessary to crush it in the bud. In recognition of SCHOFIELD's most

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valuable services connected with the surrender, he was designated by General Lyon to receive the surrender, take charge of the prisoners, conduct them to the arsenal, and there parole them. The possession of St. Louis was thus secured, and further operations could be conducted in the interior of the State. Accordingly, June 26, SCHOFIELD joined Lyon at Boonville. The objective of the Union forces was the southwestern part of Missouri, and preparations were made accordingly; General Lyon's march began July 3, and the command reached Springfield July 13, and there met Sigel's Brigade.

General Fremont reached St. Louis July 25, 1861, and, at the start, found himself in an enemy's country. St. Louis was in sympathy with the South, and the State of Missouri in active rebellion against the national authority. "In addition to the bodies of armed men that swarmed over the State, a Confederate force of nearly 50,000 men was already on the Southern frontier; Pillow, with 12,000, advancing upon Cairo; Thompson, with 5,000, upon Girardeau; Hardee, with 5,000, upon Ironton; and Price, with an estimated force of 25,000, upon Lyon at Springfield. Their movement was intended to overrun Missouri, and, supported by a friendly population of over a million, to seize upon St. Louis and make that city a center of operations for the invasion of the loyal States."

"General Lyon's intention was, upon effecting junction with Sturgis and Sigel (at Springfield), to push forward and attack the enemy, if possible, while we were superior to him in strength. * * * The troops had to live upon the country, and many of them were without shoes. A continuous march of more than two or three days was impossible. Lyon's force was

rapidly diminishing, and would soon almost disappear by the discharge of the three months' men, while that of the enemy was as rapidly increasing, and becoming more formidable by additions to its supplies of arms and ammunition. Lyon made frequent appeals for reinforcements and provisions, but received little encouragement, and soon became convinced that he must rely upon the resources then at his command. He was unwilling to abandon southwestern Missouri to the enemy without a struggle, even though almost hopeless of success, and determined to bring on a decisive battle, if possible, before his short-termed volunteers were discharged." General Lyon's perplexedness was so heavy that he did not rise, as said by SCHOFIELD, "to an appreciation of the fact that his duty, as commander in the field of one of the most important of the Union Armies, was not to protect a few loyal people from the inevitable hardships of war, * * * but to make as sure as possible the defeat of the hostile army, no matter whether to-day, to-morrow, or next month." Otherwise "the Battle of Wilson's Creek would not have been fought." August 9, Lyon received a letter from Fremont, then commanding the Department, to the effect that "if Lyon was not strong enough to maintain his position as far in advance as Springfield, he should fall back toward Rolla until reinforcements should meet him." The same date Lyon replied: * * * "I find my position extremely embarrassing, and am at present unable to determine whether I shall be able to maintain my ground or be forced to retire. I can resist any attack from the front, but if the enemy moves to surround me, I shall hold my ground as long as possible." * * * Differences of opinion existed between Lyon and

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SCHOFIELD over the question which they had been discussing for several days, namely: "What action did the situation require of him as commander of that Army?" SCHOFIELD favored that the Army should retire! After Lyon had decided to attack, not a word passed between him and SCHOFIELD on the question whether the attack should be made, except the question: "Is Sigel willing to undertake this?" and Lyon's answer: "Yes; it is Sigel's plan."

The night of August 9, Lyon was not hopeful. SCHOFIELD encouraged him to take a more hopeful view, assuring him that the troops were easily rallied and were gaining confidence.

By ten o'clock a. m., of August 10—an eventful day—Sigel was out of the fight, and the enemy turned his whole force on Lyon. Meantime a body of troops was seen moving down the east bank of the creek, towards Lyon's left, and SCHOFIELD deployed eight companies of the First Iowa and led them in person to repel the movement, which they did most gallantly after a sanguinary struggle. Lyon, with an aide and orderlies, followed closely the right of the Iowa regiment, and the aide protested against his exposing himself to the fire of the line; and asked if he should not bring up some other troops. Lyon assented, and the Second Kansas arriving, he joined it with two companies of the First Iowa, and, leading the column, moved forward swinging his hat. The enemy opened a murderous fire, and after a brilliant charge of the column—Lyon at its head—which drove the enemy, Lyon fell, penetrated by a ball in his left breast, and expired almost instantly.

The engagement is considered as one of the severest of the War. "Never before—considering the number engaged—

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had so bloody a battle been fought on American soil; seldom has a bloodier one been fought on any modern field." The Union force was 5,400—with 16 guns; the Confederate force 10,175—with 15 guns.

SCHOFIELD "was conspicuously gallant in leading a successful charge against the enemy," for which he received the Congressional Medal of Honor! He has said: "The plan of battle was determined on the morning of the 9th, in consultation between General Lyon and Colonel Sigel, no other officers being present. General Lyon said: "It is Sigel's plan, yet he seemed to have no hesitation in adopting it, notwithstanding its departure from accepted principles, having great confidence in Sigel's superior military ability and experience." And Sigel has admitted the weakness of "*Sigel's plan*" in the following words: * * * "It will be seen that the maneuver of outflanking and 'marching into the enemy's rear' is not always successful. It was not so at Wilson's Creek when we had approached, unobserved, within cannon shot of the enemy's line; however, we were only 5,400 (with 16 guns) against about 11,000 (with 15 guns). In a maneuver of that kind, the venture of a smaller army to surprise and 'bag' an enemy whose forces are concentrated and who holds the interior lines, or inside track, will always be great, unless the enemy's troops are inferior in quality, or otherwise at a discount."

The force engaged at Wilson's Creek arrived at Rolla August 19, nine days after the battle, and the Army of the West disappeared in the much larger army which General Fremont was then organizing. SCHOFIELD's duties, as Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, ceased August 13; and he then took com-

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mand of his regiment, the First Missouri, and, with it, was ordered to St. Louis, where the regiment was changed to the artillery arm. During that reorganization he hastily extemporized a battery and proceeded with it to Fredericktown, to meet a Confederate force under Jeff. Thompson, which had interfered with the communication to St. Louis; and even that city was in danger. The engagement was sharp and resulted in considerable loss on both sides; but the Confederates soon gave way and retreated in disorder. SCHOFIELD then left the battery with the Union forces—about 3,000—and returned to resume his duties at St. Louis, where November 19, 1861, he was appointed by the President, Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers. He then reported to Major-General Halleck, commanding the Department of the Mississippi, who, November 27, assigned him to the “command of all the militia of the State,” and charged him with the duty of raising, organizing, and equipping the force which had been authorized by the President. His official report, December 7, 1862, to the Department Commander and General in Chief (War Records, Vol. XIII, p. 7) gives an account of the purely military operations of that period. But many matters, less purely military, which entered largely into the history of that time, deserve more than a passing notice; and we have SCHOFIELD’s words: “During the short administration of General Fremont in Missouri, the Union party was split into two factions, ‘radical’ and ‘conservative,’ hardly less bitter in their hostility to each other than to the party of secession. The more advanced leaders of the radicals held that secession had abolished the Constitution and all law restraining the power of the Government over the people of

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the Confederate States, and even over disloyal citizens of States adhering to the Union. They advocated immediate emancipation of the slaves, and confiscation, by military authority, of all property of 'rebels and rebel sympathizers'—that is to say, of all persons not of the radical party, for in their partisan heat, they declined to make any distinction between 'conservatives,' 'copperheads,' and 'rebels.'"

The "Confiscation Act" of July 17, 1862, was involved, complications resulted, and the instructions of the Secretary of War were repudiated by the President! Serious evil existed. The radical theory of military confiscation had been carried out by General Curtis, as Department Commander, for some months. SCHOFIELD, as his successor, put a stop to it! There was an appeal to the President who "directed the military to have nothing to do with the matter." August 4, 1862, feeling was so warm that a committee was sent to Washington, and Halleck—then the General in Chief—on August 10, telegraphed SCHOFIELD: "There is a committee here * * * asking your removal on account of inefficiency." As to this SCHOFIELD said: "I have never had the curiosity to attempt to ascertain how far the meeting of August 4, was hostile to me personally."

Subsequent to the departure of General Halleck for Washington, July 23, 1862, there appears to have been a contest, in Washington, between the political and military influence, relative to the disposition to be made of the Department of the Mississippi. The result was its division; and General Curtis was assigned to command the new Department of the Missouri composed of the territory west of the Mississippi River. For some months the radicals controlled, and military confiscation

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was without hindrance. When the change occurred, SCHOFIELD was in the field, in command of the forces assembled for aggressive operations, and designated as the Army of the Frontier. November 20, 1862, sickness compelled him to relinquish that command which he resumed December 20. The Battle of Prairie Grove had been fought December 7, resulting in the defeat of the enemy. It was evident that the campaign, in that part of the country, was ended, and SCHOFIELD took it for granted that the large force—nearly 16,000 men—was not to remain idle while Grant, or some other commander, was trying to open the Mississippi River. Accordingly he reorganized his command to hold the country we had gained, and, with three good divisions, to prosecute such operations as might be determined on. He at once commenced the march north and east toward the theater of active operations. In the divisional reorganization it was suggested that one of the division commanders should be relieved and assigned to the District of Kansas, where he had been permitted to go to look after his personal interests. That confidential suggestion was betrayed, and became known to Senator Lane of Kansas, and other political friends of the division commander contemplated for the district command. “The result of this, and radical influence in general,” was that SCHOFIELD’s nomination, as Major-General of Volunteers, then pending in the Senate, was not confirmed, while two *juniors*, of SCHOFIELD’s command, were confirmed in that grade of Major-General! Subsequently SCHOFIELD had an interview with Lane, and made a note of it: “Went over the whole ground of his hostility to General S. during the past year. Showed him the injustice that he had done to General S. and

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how foolish and unprofitable to himself his hostility had been. He stated with apparent candor that he had bent the whole energies of his soul to the destruction of General S.; had never labored harder to accomplish any object of his life. Said he had been evidently mistaken in the character and principles of General S. and that no man was more ready than he to atone for a fault."

After the Battle of Prairie Grove, SCHOFIELD asked the Commanding General of the Department to let him join the Vicksburg expedition, but the request was not granted—for the reason that he was wanted to command the Army of the Frontier. As a result SCHOFIELD said, very properly: "The situation seemed to me really unendurable! I was compelled to lie at Springfield all the latter part of winter, with a well-appointed Army Corps eager for active service, hundreds of miles from any hostile force, and where we were compelled to haul our own supplies, in wagons, over the worst of roads, 120 miles from the railroad terminus at Rolla. I could not get permission even to move nearer the railroad, much less toward the line on which the next advance must be made; and this while the whole country was looking, with intense anxiety, for the movement that was to open the Mississippi to the Gulf, and the Government was straining every nerve to make that movement successful. Hence I wrote General Halleck, January 31, 1863, and February 3. * * * The whole correspondence may be found in War Records, Vol. XXII, part ii. In my letter January 31, I said: 'Pardon me for suggesting that the forces under Davidson, Warren and myself might be made available in the opening of the Mississippi, should that result not be accomplished quickly.' * * *

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"The immediate result of this correspondence was that some troops were sent down the river, but none of my command, while two divisions of the latter were ordered to the East. This march was in progress when Congress adjourned. The Senate not having confirmed my appointment as Major-General, the time of my temporary humiliation arrived. But I had not relied wholly in vain upon General Halleck's personal knowledge of my character. He had not been fully able to sustain me against selfish intrigue in Kansas, Missouri, and Washington; but he could, and did, promptly respond to my request, and ordered me to Tennessee, where I could be associated with soldiers who were capable of appreciating my soldierly qualities. One of the happiest days of my life was when I reported to Rosecrans and Thomas at Murfresboro, received their cordial welcome, and was assigned to the command of Thomas' own old division of the Fourteenth Corps. One of the most agreeable parts of my whole military service was the thirty days in command of that division at Triune, and some of my most valued attachments were formed there. But that happy period of soldier life was brief. Early in May President Lincoln re-appointed me Major-General, with original date, November 29, 1862, and ordered me back to the old scene of unsoldierly strife and turmoil, in Missouri and Kansas."

May 24, 1863, SCHOFIELD relieved General Curtis in command of the Department of the Missouri. In his instructions of May 22, Halleck said: "You owe your present appointment entirely to the choice of the President himself. * * * But I fully concur in the choice, and will give you all possible support and assistance in the performance of the arduous duties

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imposed upon you." President Lincoln, May 27, wrote: "Having relieved General Curtis and assigned you to the command of the Department of the Missouri, I think it may be of some advantage for me to state to you why I did it.

"I did not relieve General Curtis because of any full conviction that he had done wrong by commission or omission. I did it because of a conviction in my mind that the Union men of Missouri, constituting, when united, a vast majority of the whole people, have entered into a pestilent factional quarrel among themselves, General Curtis, perhaps not of choice, being the head of one faction, and Governor Gamble that of the other. After months of labor to reconcile the difficulty, it seemed to grow worse and worse, until I felt it my duty to break it up somehow; and as I could not remove Governor Gamble, I had to remove General Curtis.

"Now that you are in the position, I wish you to undo nothing merely because General Curtis or Governor Gamble did it, but to exercise your own judgment and *do right* for the public interest.

"Let your military measures be strong enough to repel the invader and keep the peace, and not so strong as to unnecessarily harass and persecute the people. It is a difficult role, and so much greater the honor if you perform it well. If both factions, or neither, shall abuse you, you will probably be about right. Beware of being assailed by one and praised by the other."

SCHOFIELD's view dictated to him but one course as to the military situation—to send all available force to assist in the capture of Vicksburg and the opening of the Mississippi

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to the Gulf. After that he could operate from points on the Mississippi as a base, capture Little Rock and the line of the Arkansas, and then make that river the base of future operations. Accordingly he sent to Grant and other commanders all the troops he could possibly spare, saying that it would leave him weak, but that he was "willing to risk it in view of the vast importance of Grant's success." His loan of troops to Grant was returned with interest, as soon as practicable after the fall of Vicksburg; and he was then able to advance a large force for the capture of Little Rock, resulting in holding the entire Arkansas River line from that time forward.

Grant was touched deeply by SCHOFIELD's action; and ever afterward manifested to SCHOFIELD his kind and generous confidence. SCHOFIELD coupled that manifestation with like manifestations of approval from President Lincoln, and viewed them as "the most cherished recollections of his official career." President Lincoln said: "Few things have been so grateful to my anxious feelings, as when, in June last, the local force in Missouri aided General SCHOFIELD to so promptly send a large general force to the relief of General Grant, then investing Vicksburg and menaced from without by General Johnston."

That communication was to the Hon. Charles S. Drake and others, a committee, then demanding SCHOFIELD's removal; and President Lincoln added: * * * "Without disparaging any, I affirm with confidence that no commander of that Department has, in proportion to his means, done better than SCHOFIELD." After the radical committee had returned from Washington, SCHOFIELD, October 13, wrote in his journal: "The radical delegation * * * very much crest-fallen,

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It is generally conceded that they have accomplished nothing." * * *

"Senator Lane spoke at Turner's Hall last evening; * * * was silent on the subject of the Department Commander. He informed me yesterday * * * that he had stopped the war upon me, and intended hereafter not to oppose me unless circumstances rendered it necessary. Said that the President told him that whoever made war on General SCHOFIELD, under the present state of affairs, made war on him—the President. Said he had never made war on General S. 'except incidentally.'"

As to an attempt to obtain, from SCHOFIELD, some expression of partisan preference, between the "pestilent factions," SCHOFIELD stated his position: "My dealing is with individuals, not with parties. Officially I know nothing of radicals or conservatives. The question with me is simply what individuals obey the laws, and what violate them; who are for the Government and who against it? The measures of the President are my measures; his orders my rule of action. Whether a particular party gains strength or loses it by my action, must depend upon the party, and not on me."

In December, 1863, SCHOFIELD received a summons from the President to come to Washington. At the time, he felt that his administration had been fully vindicated. He was satisfied of some impending change, and cared not how soon it might come. His toilsome command, with its political complications, was not at all to his taste; and it was with pleasure that he received the President's summons. He suspected that it resulted from continued erroneous representations to the President as to his views involving a union of the Missouri

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radicals and conservatives. Upon his first visit to the President, the latter repeated the erroneous representation without intimating that he attached much weight to it. SCHOFIELD at once replied by giving simple facts, and stated his true position on the question. The President promptly dismissed the subject saying: "I believe you, SCHOFIELD; these fellows have been lying to me again." Previously to this some Missouri men had stated to the President their views as to the condition of affairs in that State. The President listened, and then took from his desk a letter from SCHOFIELD, read it to them, and then said: "That is the truth about the matter; you fellows are lying to me!"

SCHOFIELD remained some time in Washington, and had full conversations with the President on public affairs—frankly told that it was impossible for him to reconcile certain differences—indeed that he did not believe that any general in the army could, as Department Commander, satisfy the Union people of both Kansas and Missouri; neither the man, nor the policy, that would suit the one would be at all satisfactory to the other. Accordingly, the President soon determined to divide the old Department of the Missouri into three Departments, and try to assign to each a commander suited to its peculiarities. But, he declared decidedly to SCHOFIELD—and to his friends in the Senate—that he would make no change until the Senate united with him in vindicating SCHOFIELD, by confirming his nomination as Major-General, then in the hands of the Senate Military Committee; and that then he would give SCHOFIELD *a more important command!*

Within a month General Grant, then commanding the Mili-

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tary Division of the Mississippi, telegraphed that, due to ill-health of the commander of the Department and Army of the Ohio, it would be necessary to appoint a successor; and that he desired either McPherson or SCHOFIELD. General Halleck handed General Grant's despatch to SCHOFIELD and asked him how he "would like that." SCHOFIELD replied: "That is exactly what I want; nothing in the world could be better." Halleck then told SCHOFIELD to take the despatch to the President; and SCHOFIELD in handing it to the President, said: "If you want to give me that, I will take all the chances of the future, whether in the Senate or elsewhere." The President replied: "Why, SCHOFIELD, that cuts the knot, don't it? Tell Halleck to come over here and we will fix it right away." SCHOFIELD started at once for St. Louis, to turn over his command and proceed to his new field of duty. He left his old command "without regret, and with buoyant hopes of satisfactory service in a purely military field." Crowned with pre-eminence—as soldier, statesman, patriot—he had yielded his toilsome command and its political complications. Thrice favored was he by the justness of his cause. His enemies said: "Thrice, noble lord, let me entreat of you to pardon me!"

On February 8, 1864, at Knoxville, Tennessee, he assumed his new command. The troops about Knoxville were: The Ninth Corps; two divisions of the Twenty-third; about 1,000 cavalry; and two divisions of the Fourth Corps. Due to contingencies of the service, some of the organizations were reduced to skeletons. Of about 30,000 animals, with which General Burnside had gone into East Tennessee, scarcely 1,000 remained; while his army of 25,000 men had been reduced to

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not more than 7,000 fit for effective service in the field. Such was the result of the siege of Knoxville; and such the Army of the Ohio when SCHOFIELD became its commander. The miserable condition of the troops, the season of the year, lack of transportation for supplies and of a pontoon bridge to cross the river, rendered any considerable movement impossible. But apprehension existed and SCHOFIELD determined to assume the defensive, and maintain it, as far as practicable. He acted accordingly, and Longstreet's opposing forces withdrew across the Holston and French Broad, and retreated toward Morristown. Subsequently they leisurely withdrew from Tennessee and joined Lee in Virginia.

On April 7, 1864, Senator J. B. Henderson, by letter, informed SCHOFIELD that the Military Committee of the Senate had reported against his confirmation as Major-General! His enemies had not been silenced, notwithstanding his approval and support by the President, the Secretary-of-War, General Halleck, General Grant and General Sherman. It was in connection with their support and approval that SCHOFIELD said: "I am willing to abide the decision of any one or all of them, and I would not give a copper for the weight of anybody's or everybody's opinion in addition to, or in opposition to, theirs." * * * "Grant was here in the winter, and Sherman only a few days ago. They are fully acquainted with the condition of affairs. I have been acting all the time under their instructions." * * * It was during Sherman's visit that he disclosed his plans to SCHOFIELD for the coming campaign, and the part SCHOFIELD was expected to take in it. The latter has said: "It would be difficult to give an adequate concep-

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tion of the feeling of eager expectation and enthusiasm with which, having given (through his reply of April 15, 1864, to Senator Henderson's letter of April 7) my final 'salutation' to my friends in the Senate, I entered upon the preparation for this campaign. Of its possible results to the country there was room in my mind only for confidence. But, for myself, it was to decide my fate, and that speedily. My reputation and my rank as a soldier—so long held in the political balance—were at length to be settled. The long-hoped-for opportunity had come, and that under a general whose character and ability were already established, and of the justice of whose judgment and action, regarding his subordinates, there could be no reason for doubt in my mind. My command was to be mostly of veteran troops, and not too large for my experience. Its comparative smallness was a source of satisfaction to me at that time, rather than anything like jealousy of my senior brother commanders of the Cumberland and Tennessee."

His first care was to provide his troops with all necessary equipments, and to fill up the ranks. "It was a refreshing sight to see the changed aspect of the gallant little army as it marched with full ranks, and complete equipment, newly clad, from Knoxville toward Dalton." He quickly won the confidence of his men, and the Twenty-third Corps confided in him, as he did in them. An old soldier was heard to say, as SCHOFIELD passed his regiment when it was under fire: "*It is all right, boys; I like the way the old man chaws his tobacco!*" About the close of the Atlanta campaign, Sherman said: "The Twenty-third Corps never failed to do all that was expected of it. * * * Where he [SCHOFIELD] was, there was security!"



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The Twenty-third Corps and Army of the Ohio, under SCHOFIELD, was engaged in action at Buzzard's Roost; Resaca; Dalton; Lost Mountain—numerous severe engagements; Kulp's Farm; Kenesaw Mountain; passage of the Chattahoochee; operations in front of Atlanta, and the battle and siege of that place. To take up the movements of the campaign would be beyond the sphere of this paper; but I may say that SCHOFIELD did not agree with Sherman in all parts of his grand tactics and strategy. The fact was developed as the two discussed their battles. Nevertheless, Sherman was deeply impressed with SCHOFIELD's views, and at the close of the Atlanta Campaign requested SCHOFIELD to "write a full critical history of the campaign, as a text-book for military students. SCHOFIELD hoped, as a labor of love, if for no other reason, to present his impressions "of those grand tactical evolutions of a compact army of 100,000 men," as he witnessed them, "with the intense interest of a young commander, and student of the great art which has so often in the history of the world determined the destinies of nations." He expressed the view that: "Sherman's campaigns stand alone, without parallel in military history; alike unique in their conception, execution, and final results; in most respects among the highest examples in the Art of War. Plans so general and original, in conception and successful execution, point to a very high order of genius."

Here I may refer to some incidents:

The class-ring of 1853 bears the motto: "We separate for service." Little did the class realize what the service would be! The impenetrable curtain of their mortal lives hung before them—they were simply "*little boats*" about to pass down

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life's turbulent stream. After a few years they touched the curtain; it lifted slightly, and, during the Atlanta Campaign, James B. McPherson, Army of the Tennessee; JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, Army of the Ohio—on the Union side under General Sherman; and John B. Hood with his forces, under General Johnston, on the Confederate side, viewed the Union and Confederate Armies in heroic strife, fraught with momentous results. The *three classmates* had in time of peace prepared for war, and resultingly, distinction crowned all of them as commanders of great armies. They were not longer to be classed as “little boats!” Through conjunction and evolution they stood in view as aggressive forces of striking note, intellectually and physically. The example should stimulate all youthful officers!

McPherson and SCHOFIELD had discussed the chance of battle, in connection with Hood's general character, and agreed that they ought to be unusually cautious and prepared, at all times, for rallies and hard fighting, thus to meet Hood who was “a brave, determined and rash man.” They remembered that at Gilgal Church, abreast of Pine Top, McPherson had overlapped Hood and captured the entire 4th Alabama regiment; and that thereafter Hood left the front of McPherson, and, after a forced night's march, appeared on the other flank at Kulp's Farm, facing SCHOFIELD; and there, with his known method of charging and fighting, delivered, most intelligently, a desperate attack.

The Confederates fell back before Sherman's armies—100,000 men and 23,000 animals—until Atlanta was in sight; and the Union forces were soon confronted from behind the

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Confederate first line of intrenchments, at Peach Tree Creek. July 18, 1864, General Johnston was relieved, by Lieutenant-General Hood, from command of the entire Confederate force. The evening of that day the armies of McPherson and SCHOFIELD were destroying the Georgia railroad, between Stone Mountain and Decatur. The Army of the Cumberland, Thomas, was hastening to cross Peach Tree Creek, within six miles of Atlanta. The night of the 18th and morning of the 19th, Hood formed line of battle facing Peach Tree Creek—the night of the 18th McPherson and SCHOFIELD were well over that stream, and on the railroad near Decatur, when Hood issued orders looking to the isolation of their forces from those of Thomas, thus to crush the latter.

The situation was such that McPherson and SCHOFIELD could not assist Thomas without crossing Peach Tree, and a long detour to reach that stream. McPherson and SCHOFIELD were thus checked. The position of the Union forces remained during July 21st unchanged, save a slight advance by McPherson and SCHOFIELD toward Atlanta. The morning of the 22d, they were still separated from Thomas, and Hood had planned to turn McPherson's left; but the attempt failed. The attack was sudden, while McPherson was with Sherman at the Howard House. McPherson immediately galloped toward the firing line, and, after issuing orders, rode through a thick forest interval, there to find the Confederates under Hardee fast approaching, and a call from the advance to surrender. He turned his horse, was instantly shot and fell to the ground. One of his orderlies escaped to convey the sad news. When the body reached the Howard House all felt the loss as irre-

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reparable. Sherman remarked that the entire Confederacy could not atone for one such life!

Profoundly deep as was the grief of Sherman, it could not equal the anguish that welled from SCHOFIELD'S noble and sympathetic heart!

George H. Thomas—Cavalry and Artillery Instructor of McPherson, SCHOFIELD and Hood at West Point—and SCHOFIELD were again to contend with Hood in Tennessee, particularly in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. There the impenetrable curtain continued to rise! The mortal shape of McPherson had passed to immortality, and, as we trust, to be endowed with "the greatness and strangeness of the Beatific Vision!"

My intimacy with McPherson and SCHOFIELD warrants the enunciation that when they met, during the Atlanta Campaign, their thoughts were not removed from surrounding danger, and went forth to the exalted Commander of the Universe, to whom they promised: "Not to count the cost, to fight and not to heed the wounds, to toil and not to seek for rest, to labor with the holy joy of knowing that we ever do *His* ever blessed will;" and that one day *He* would be their exceeding great reward! They were constantly at work, similarly to the weaver at his loom. They ever remembered the brittleness of Life's thread, and that the "living shuttle in the loom of time" was ever going and the woof was ever growing. I may associate their thoughts going forth through the words:

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“Lord, let me know them carefully each day,
The *spools* on which the fragile thread is wound,
The thread of life, nor let me with it play—
A broken strand not easily is bound.
And I would rightly blend, * * *
For, as I weave, so must my life be crowned.
Lord, let me throw them true, day after day,
The *shuttles* round which life’s frail threads are wound.”

They had remembered their “Bible class” at West Point, and profited by the inculcation received from the Chaplain and Professor of Ethics—fixed in memory by the inscription which had so often met their eyes over the Cadet Chapel chancel: “Righteousness exalteth a Nation. But Sin is a reproach to any people.”

They had remembered the rules for moral conduct and ignored self-love. “When conscience speaks, the voice of self-love must be silent!” After an action was performed, they conformed to *self-examination*, and realized that:

“ ’Tis greatly wise, to talk with our past hours,
And ask them what report they bore to Heaven;
And how they might have borne more welcome news.”

Thus the sensibility of conscience was increased as a source of pleasure or of pain—strengthened by use, and weakened by disuse!

“Love thyself last. Cherish the heart that hates thee.
* * * Be just and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim’st at be thy Country’s,
Thy God’s, and Truth’s; then, if thou fall’st * * *
Thou fall’st a blessed Martyr.”

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In Ethics—Science of Moral Law—McPherson and SCHOFIELD graduated very high; numbers 3 and 7, respectively, in a class of 52 members. From their studies they well learned that the greatest happiness of which man is in his present state capable, must be attained by conforming his whole conduct to the laws of virtue; that is the will of God.

After the capture of Atlanta, and while Sherman's army was resting, General Hood with his army took the initiative, and, by moving around Sherman's right, struck his railroad about Altoona, and toward Chattanooga—thence to march westward with design of changing the theater of war, from Georgia, to Alabama, Mississippi, or Tennessee. In connection with Atlanta, Sherman said: "But I had not accomplished all, for Hood's army, the chief objective, had escaped!"

An essential modification of the original plan, to meet the unexpected movement of Hood, was to send back into Tennessee force enough, in addition to the troops then there, and others to be assembled from the rear, to cope with Hood in the event of his attempting the invasion of Tennessee and Kentucky, or to pursue and occupy his attention should he attempt to follow Sherman. General George H. Thomas, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, and already at the Nashville headquarters, was directed by Sherman to assume command of all the troops in the three departments under Sherman's command, except those with the latter in Georgia, and to direct the operations against Hood. Stanley, with his Fourth Corps, started by rail to Tullahoma, and was to march, as he diverged from the latter point, to Pulaski, Tennessee, the point selected for the concentration of the forces of Thomas.

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The foregoing was the situation when SCHOFIELD returned from an absence involving the business of his department—and reported to Sherman, near the end of October. At that interview SCHOFIELD told Sherman that the force for Thomas was much too small; that Hood evidently intended to invade Tennessee; and that he would not be diverted from his purpose by Sherman's march in the opposite direction, but, on the contrary, be encouraged thereby to pursue his own plan. Hence SCHOFIELD requested Sherman to send him back with the Twenty-third Corps to join Thomas. Sherman replied that he must have three grand divisions—one to be commanded by SCHOFIELD—to make his army, and that he could not spare SCHOFIELD. After SCHOFIELD left Sherman that afternoon, he wrote to him giving a special reason why his corps, rather than any other, should be sent back to Tennessee. No answer came to his suggestions until SCHOFIELD had made three days' march, en route to Atlanta—thence for Savannah. There he received an order, October 30, to march to the nearest rail-point and report by telegraph to Thomas for orders. November 3, Thomas ordered him to come *at once*, by rail, to Nashville, with his corps, where he reported with the advance of his troops on November 5. He was then ordered, with part of his force, to Johnsonville on the Tennessee River, where Forest with his cavalry had appeared and destroyed much property, Thomas not having a sufficient available force to oppose him. SCHOFIELD'S duty at Johnsonville, where he left two brigades, was soon ended. Then he returned to Nashville, and moved at once, by rail to Pulaski, arriving at that place the evening of November 12. The situation, in SCHOFIELD'S words, was as

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follows: * * * "I had been with the entire Twenty-third Corps to Nashville, with part of it to Johnsonville and back to Nashville, and thence to Columbia, near Pulaski, all by rail; that all of the Army of the Cumberland then in Tennessee was the Fourth Corps, and the cavalry at and near Pulaski; that General Thomas placed those troops under my command, and that they remained so until after the battle of Franklin, November 30, and the retreat to Nashville that night; and that General Thomas did not have any army at Nashville until December 1. I had united with Thomas's troops two weeks before the battle of Franklin, and was commanding his army in the field, as well as my own, during that time." He had assumed the command, as referred to, November 14. November 20, he telegraphed Thomas pointing out the faulty nature of the position selected by Thomas at Pulaski, and the danger that must be incurred in attempting to carry out his instructions to fight Hood at that place. Thomas very promptly approved SCHOFIELD's suggestion, and thus ended the embarrassment.

The enemy advanced November 21, and Union troops were interposed between the enemy's cavalry and Columbia. Stanley, with two divisions of the Fourth Corps, marched from Pulaski to Columbia, and the Union cavalry moved on the enemy's right to cover the turnpike and railroad. The whole army was in position at Columbia November 24, and began to intrench. Hood's infantry did not come in sight until the 26th. The intrenched position in front of Columbia was held until the evening of November 27, inviting an attack, and hoping that Thomas would arrive with reinforcements in time to assume the offensive from Columbia; reinforcements did

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not arrive, and the enemy did not attack. It became evident that Hood would not attack that position, but turn it by crossing Duck River above; hence the army was moved to the north bank of the river, in the night of November 27. Thomas was very urgent that the line of Duck River might be held, if possible, as the arrival of Gen. A. J. Smith's Corps from Missouri had been expected daily for some time, when General Thomas intended, as was understood, to come to the front in person with the corps and all other troops he could assemble, take command and move against the enemy. Due to trouble with the telegraph code, Thomas and SCHOFIELD could not communicate promptly; but the former in his official report referred to "instructions already given" and said: "My plans and wishes were fully explained to General SCHOFIELD, and, as subsequent events will show, properly appreciated and executed by him."

SCHOFIELD received information—afternoon of November 28—that Hood's Cavalry had forced the crossing of Duck River above Columbia; and in that connection, he said: "Only one thing was clear and that was that I must hold Hood back, if possible, 'till informed that Thomas had concentrated his troops; for if I failed in that, Hood would not only force me back on Nashville before Thomas was ready to meet him there, but would get possession of the Chattanooga Railroad and thus cut off all the troops coming to Nashville from that direction."

Early in the morning of November 29, an infantry brigade was sent up the river to watch the enemy's movements; and at the same time Stanley was ordered, with two divisions of the Fourth Corps, back to Spring Hill, to occupy and intrench

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a position there covering the roads and trains ordered parked at that place, and General Ruger was ordered to join him. About 8 A. M., of the 29th, Thomas notified SCHOFIELD that Smith had *not* arrived, and expressed the wish that the Duck River position be held until Smith's arrival; and another despatch designated Franklin, behind the Harpeth River, as the place to which SCHOFIELD would have to retire if it became necessary to fall back from Duck River. SCHOFIELD thereupon decided to hold the Duck River Crossing until the night of the 29th, thus gaining twenty-four hours more for Thomas to concentrate his troops.

Stanley arrived at Spring Hill in time to beat off Forest's Cavalry and protect the trains. Then he intrenched a good position in which to meet Hood's columns which arrived in the afternoon, with the result that there was a hard fight lasting until about dark. "Hood went to bed that night, while I (SCHOFIELD) was in the saddle all night, directing all the important movements of my troops." As soon as SCHOFIELD was satisfied that Hood had gone to Spring Hill, he took the head of his troops and marched rapidly to that place, and made all dispositions of his troops deemed necessary for safety. He appreciated the importance of having the pike to Franklin open, and, to learn that it was clear, sent his gallant and accomplished aid—Capt. William J. Twining—to "go at full gallop (with the headquarters troop) down the pike to Franklin, and to ride over whatever might be found in their way." The clatter of hoofs on that hard road died out in the distance, and SCHOFIELD knew that the road was clear! And his army marched across "the golden bridge by which the abyss may be crossed," en route to Franklin!

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Twilight had covered the Confederate Army, and we have Hood's words: * * * "Turning to General Cheatham, I exclaimed with deep emotion as I felt the golden opportunity slipping from me: 'General, why in the name of God have you not attacked the enemy and taken possession of that pike?'" * * * "It was reported to me at this hour (eleven or twelve o'clock at night) that the enemy was marching along the road, almost under the light of the camp-fires of the main body of the army. I sent to General Cheatham to know if at least a line of skirmishers could not be advanced, in order to delay their march, and enable me to attack in the morning. Nothing was done. The Federals with immense wagon trains were permitted to march by us the remainder of the night, within gun-shot of our lines." * * * Hood had led the main body of his army to within about two miles of the pike from Columbia to Spring Hill—in full view of the pike—and there halted, about 3 P. M., November 29. He had ordered Cheatham to take possession and hold the pike, at or near Spring Hill. If that had been done—if the Confederates had "taken possession and formed line across the pike"—Hood's forces as an easy matter, could "have enveloped, routed and captured SCHOFIELD's forces that afternoon or the ensuing day." Hood has added: "The best move in my career as a soldier, I was thus destined to behold come to naught." There was controversy—assertions and denials—between Hood and Cheatham as to the failure. Specifications need not be made here, as the subject is available in printed correspondence.

The battles of Franklin and Nashville, followed by grand results, are prominently referred to in SCHOFIELD's "Forty-six

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Years in the Army," and the "Records of the Union and Confederate Armies." In the first—pages 165 to 188—will be found valuable statements as to the campaign, with the addition—pages 189 to 225—of a sketch necessary to full understanding of the operations preceding, and immediately following, the battle of Franklin. SCHOFIELD had said: "It is worthy of note, as instructive comparisons, that, on November 30, Hood advanced from Spring Hill to Franklin and made his famous assault in about the same length of time that it took our troops to advance from the first to the second position at Nashville and make the assault of December 16; and that the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps, on November 29 and 30, fought two battles—Spring Hill and Franklin—and marched forty miles, from Duck River to Nashville, in thirty-six hours. Time is an element in military problems, the value of which cannot be too highly estimated. Yet how seldom has it been duly appreciated."

As to the battle of Franklin, SCHOFIELD said: * * * "The charging ranks of the enemy, the flying remnants of our broken troops, and the double ranks of our first line coming back from the trenches together, produced the momentary impression of an overwhelming mass of the enemy passing our parapets. It is hardly necessary to say that, for a moment, my 'heart sank within me!' But, instantly, Opdyck's brigade and the 12th and 16th Kentucky sprang forward and steadily advanced to the breach. * * * A few seconds of suspense and intense anxiety followed; then the space in rear of our lines became clear of fugitives, and the steady roar of musketry and artillery, with the dense volume of smoke rising along the

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entire line, told me that 'the breach is restored and the victory won!' That scene, and the emotion of that one moment, were worth all the losses of a soldier's lifetime."

With the repulse of Hood at Franklin, "there was no further obstacle to the concentration of Thomas' forces at Nashville, and the necessary preparation for the offensive. * * * Thomas could have given battle the second or third day after Franklin, with more than a fair prospect of success." The shattered condition of Hood's Army prevented it from making any serious movement for some days. Eventually Hood fortified his forces near Nashville—within firing distance—where he remained two weeks, without firing a gun!

December 15, 1864, in front of Nashville, the Union Army attacked Hood's, and the morning of the 16th revealed the enemy in its new position, his left where it was before—in SCHOFIELD'S immediate front—but the rest of his line far back from the ground on which the other portions of Thomas' Army had passed the night. About 4 P. M., December 16, Thomas joined SCHOFIELD near the Union right. The troops were then in movement, and Thomas had hardly exchanged the usual salutes when shouts on the Union left announced that a division of Smith's Corps "had already carried the enemy's work at its front, and our line had advanced and swept all before it."

The resistance along the whole left and center of Hood's line cannot be said to have been either strong or obstinate. The Union losses were, comparatively, insignificant—the Confederate fire seemed no more than that of an ordinary skirmish. What little fight was left in Hood's Army after November 30

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(at Franklin) had been greatly diminished, December 16 (at Nashville). December 16, 7:45 p. m., SCHOFIELD in his report to Thomas, said: * * * "I have conversed with some of the officers captured, and am satisfied Hood's Army is more thoroughly beaten than any troops I have ever seen."

November 30, before the battle of Franklin, Thomas was "not ready for the battle at Nashville" and desired that SCHOFIELD should, if possible, hold Hood back for three days longer. The action, as determined between Thomas and SCHOFIELD, was ordered, and partially executed by the movement of trains toward Nashville before the Franklin battle opened—which was at 4 p. m., November 30, continuing until after dark. Hood was repulsed at all points, with very heavy loss. At midnight SCHOFIELD'S Army started for Brentwood, where, early in the morning of December 1, SCHOFIELD received orders to continue the march to Nashville.

Well may it be said that the battle of Nashville was fought at Franklin!

December 27, 1864, SCHOFIELD wrote to General Grant, at City Point, Virginia: * * * "It may not be practicable now for me to join General Sherman, but it would not be difficult to transfer my command to Virginia." * * * And, December 28, he wrote to General Sherman at Savannah: * * * "I take it the object for which I was left in this part of the country has been accomplished, and I would like very much to be with you again, to take part in the future operations of the Grand Army. Cannot this be brought about? I have written to General Grant." * * * The result was the transfer of the Twenty-third Army Corps, 15,000 strong,

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with its artillery, trains, animals and baggage, from Clifton, Tennessee, via the Tennessee and Ohio rivers and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to the Potomac, in eleven days—distance, 1,400 miles. This movement commenced January 15, 1865, within five days after the movement had been determined upon in Washington. It was continued by water to North Carolina, where, early in February, Wilmington was captured. March 22, when the right wing of Sherman's army reached Goldsboro, it found there the corps which a short time prior had been encamped on the Tennessee. The movement was much impeded by severe weather—rivers were blocked by ice and railroads rendered hazardous by frost and snow. SCHOFIELD "enjoyed very much being a simple passenger on that comfortable journey, one of the most remarkable in military history, and exceedingly creditable to the officers of the War Department who directed and conducted it."

As to the defeat and practical destruction of Hood's army in Tennessee, SCHOFIELD has said that "it paved the way to the speedy termination of the war, which the capture of Lee by Grant fully accomplished. * * * The capitulation of Johnston was but the natural sequence of Lee's surrender, for Johnston's army was not surrendered, and could not have been compelled to surrender. * * * In military history Sherman's great march must rank only as auxiliary to the far more important operations of Grant and Thomas. Sherman at the time saw clearly enough this view of the case; hence his undeviating bent toward the final object of his march, disregarding all minor ends—to take part in the capture of Lee's army." We have the additional words of SCHOFIELD as to Johnston's capitulation:

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"At the time of Sherman's first interview with Johnston, I hinted that I would like to accompany him; but he desired me to remain in immediate command, as I was next in rank and we could not tell what might happen. He took some others with him, but I believe had no one present in the room to assist him in his discussion with Johnston and Breckenridge. At his last interview I accompanied him at his special request. On meeting at Burnett's House, after the usual salutations Generals Sherman and Johnston retired to the conference room, and were there a long time, with closed doors. At length I was summoned to their presence and informed, in substance, that they were unable to arrange the terms of capitulation to their satisfaction. They seemed discouraged at the failure of the arrangement to which they had attached so much importance, apprehensive that the terms of Grant and Lee, pure and simple, could not be executed, and that if modified at all they would meet with a second disapproval. I listened to their statements of the difficulties they had encountered, and then stated how I thought they all could be arranged. General Johnston replied in substance: 'I think General SCHOFIELD can fix it;' and General Sherman intimated to me to write, pen and paper being on the table where I was sitting, while the two great antagonists were nervously pacing the floor. I at once wrote the 'Military Convention' of April 26, handed it to General Sherman, and he, after reading it, to General Johnston. Having explained that I, as Department Commander, after General Sherman was gone, could do all that might be necessary to remove the difficulties which seemed so serious, the terms as written by me were agreed to, as General Sherman says 'without

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hesitation,' and General Johnston, 'without difficulty' and after being copied, *without alteration*, were signed by the two commanders. Johnston's words, on handing the paper back to Sherman, were: 'I believe that is the best we can do.' It was in pursuance of this understanding that I made, with General Johnston, the 'supplemental terms,' and gave his disbanded men 250,000 rations with wagons to haul them." * * *

SCHOFIELD, from the very earliest consideration of the vital question—restoration of civil government in the Southern States—labored ardently for a happy solution, and extended sound advice to that end.

In June, 1865, after relinquishing command in North Carolina, he entered upon service in respect to the then existing intervention in Mexico by the French Emperor. It was proposed to raise an army under specified conditions; and the idea was "to aid the Mexicans without giving cause for war between the United States and France." Subsequently the proposition to raise an army was given up, and SCHOFIELD was called to an interview with the Secretary of State who then proposed that SCHOFIELD should "go to France, under authority of the State Department, to see if the French Emperor could not be made to understand the necessity of withdrawing his army from Mexico, and thus save us the necessity of expelling it by force." SCHOFIELD realized that the proposition seemed to place upon him the responsibility of deciding the momentous question of future friendship or enmity between his own country and our ancient ally and friend; but, August 4, 1865, he decided "to undertake the mission," and after several long conversations

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on the subject, Mr. Seward's explanations and instructions were summed up in the words:

"I want you to get your legs under Napoleon's mahogany and tell him he must get out of Mexico!" SCHOFIELD reached Paris to find some "undue excitement in the public mind," and he availed himself of an early opportunity, given by the American thanksgiving dinner, "to intimate in unmistakable terms that [his] mission, if any, was one entirely friendly to the people of France." The following is a part of the account:
* * * "The next toast was the long-looked-for one of the evening, for it was known that it would call up a distinguished guest from whom all were anxious to hear. It was: 'The Army and Navy of the United States.' When the band had ceased playing 'Yankee Doodle,' Major-General SCHOFIELD rose to reply, and was received with tremendous enthusiasm. The ladies rose and waved their handerchiefs, and gentlemen shouted until they were hoarse. The General * * * said: Fellow Countrymen—I want words to express to you the satisfaction which will be felt in the heart of every soldier and sailor when he learns the manner in which the names of the Army and Navy have been received by you to-night. I will at this time allude but briefly to one of the great lessons taught by the American War—the grandest lesson of modern times. A great people who have heretofore lived under a government so mild that they were scarcely aware of its existence have found, in time of war, that Government to be one of the strongest in the world (cheers), raising and maintaining armies and navies vaster than any before known (cheers). In point of character, in point of physical and moral qualities,

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in point of discipline and of mobility in large masses, the armies of the United States have never before been equaled (loud cheers). Yet this, great as it is, is not the greatest wonder of the American War. This vast army, as soon as its work was done, was quietly disbanded, and every man went to his home, as quietly as the Christian goes back from church on Sabbath morning; and each soldier re-entered upon the avocations of peace and a better citizen than he was before he became a soldier (renewed applause). This was the grandest lesson of the war. It shows that the power of a nation to maintain its dignity and integrity does not result from or depend upon its form of government; that the greatest national strength—the power to mass the largest armies in time of war—is entirely consistent with the broadest liberty of the citizen in time of peace (enthusiasm). Permit me, in conclusion, to propose a toast which I know will be responded to by every true American—"The old friendship between France and the United States: May it ever be strengthened and perpetuated!" General SCHOFIELD's toast was drunk with great enthusiasm, and upon taking his seat the applause which followed his remarks was deafening."

SCHOFIELD continued his marked skill in diplomacy, and, January 24, 1866, reported to Mr. Seward, by letter, and also to General Grant, ending in conclusion as follows: "An officer of the Emperor's household left here about ten days ago with despatches for Mexico, which, it is understood, contained the Emperor's declaration, to Maximilian, of his intention to recall his troops. This may give you some idea of the time when the matter may be arranged if all works well."

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The Emperor having become satisfied that SCHOFIELD was not occupied with designs hostile to France, a very courteous letter from the Minister of War was received by SCHOFIELD, and an accomplished officer was directed to report to him; and, under official guidance, he saw all the military establishments about Paris. He was presented to the Emperor and Empress, and in conversation the former desired to know as to the operations of the American Armies—"especially the marvelous methods of supply at great distances from a base of operations."

In August, 1866, he was assigned to command the Department of the Potomac, including Virginia and the reconstruction of that State. The manner in which he executed the "reconstruction" acts of Congress, so as to save that State from the evils suffered by her sister states, is an instructive part of the period of that time. His administration was based on constitutional principles! No case arose in which it was found necessary, in his opinion, to supersede the civil authorities in the administration of justice. As district commander he refused to make himself a party to the spoliation of the people placed under his charge! He left Virginia impressed with the belief that the good people of that State appreciated the fact that he had ever labored for their welfare.

In that convulsive period embracing the impeachment trial of President Johnson and the quarrel between the President and Congress over the War Department, he was urged to accept the office of Secretary of War, with the assurance that the contest, which endangered the peace of the country, could be adjusted. He consented, and when his nomination was sent to the Senate,

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that body—in spite of the large majority in opposition to the President—confirmed the appointment with almost entire unanimity. That great mark of confidence touched SCHOFIELD very deeply! When he yielded the War Portfolio, in March 1869, to the newly elected President, he had not incurred censure from either party for any of his official acts—he had the approbation of all for impartial discharge of duty.

Subsequent to his term as Secretary of War, his services were varied and most valuable: In command of the Department of the Missouri; as President of the Board on Tactics and Small Arms; in command of the Division of the Pacific; on special mission to the Hawaiian Islands; in revising Army Regulations; as superintendent of the United States Military Academy, and in command of the Department of West Point; as President of the Board of Inquiry, case of General Fitz-John Porter; in command of the Division of the Gulf; in witnessing Autumn Maneuvers of the French Army; in command of the Pacific Division and Department of California; in command of the Division of the Missouri, and of the Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East; as President of the Military Prison Board; as President of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification; and as General-in-Chief of the U. S. Army from August, 1888, to September 29, 1905; when, as he has said: “Came the hour when I had done, however imperfectly, all the duty my country required of me, and I was placed on the retired list of the army. Having been, at appropriate periods in my official career, by the unsolicited action of my official superiors, justly and generously rewarded for all my public services, and having been at the head of the army for several years, near the close of the

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period fixed by law for active military service I was made the grateful recipient of the highest honor which the government of my country can confer upon a soldier, namely, that of appointment to a higher grade (Lieutenant-General) under a special act of Congress. My public life was, in the main, a stormy one. * * * Many times I felt keenly the injustice of those who did not appreciate the sincerity of my purpose to do, to the best of my ability, what the Government desired of me, with little or no regard for my own personal opinions or ambitions. But I can now concede to nearly all of those who so bitterly opposed me the same patriotic motives which I know inspired my own conduct; and I would be unworthy of my birthright as an American citizen if I did not feel grateful to my countrymen and to our Government for all the kindness they have shown me."

In the foregoing words we see the modesty of an eminently distinguished personage! For the details of his military and civil service, students—particularly the graduates of our Alma Mater—may well study SCHOFIELD'S "Forty-six years in the Army," as "dedicated to the young citizens whose patriotism, valor and military skill must be the safeguard of the interests, the honor and the glory of the American Union."

He did not pass his days in calm weather, or in uninterrupted sunshine; and he was familiar with that old remark: "That an unclouded morn is not always followed by a clear and serene evening." He fully realized, at times, "that no virtues, however great—no labors, however disinterested—no piety, however sublime and ardent, could protect him from the storm of persecution."

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In June 1891, at Keokuk, Iowa, he married Miss Georgia Kilbourne, daughter of Mrs. George E. Kilbourne of that city. One daughter—Georgia—was born of that union.

General Grant had not ceased, up to the last day of his life, to manifest for SCHOFIELD a very kind feeling; and one of his last efforts, when he could no longer speak, was to put on paper a remembrance mentioning SCHOFIELD's name. We have these words from SCHOFIELD: "It was General Grant whose voluntary application, in the winter of 1863-4, relieved me from the disagreeable controversy with partisan politicians in Missouri, and gave me command of an army in the field. It was upon his recommendation that my services in that command were recognized by my promotion from the grade of Captain to that of Brigadier-General in the regular army, and Brevet Major-General for services in the battle of Franklin. It was Grant who, upon my suggestion, ordered me with the Twenty-third Corps, from Tennessee to North Carolina, to take part in the closing operations of the war, instead of leaving me where nothing important remained to be done. It was he who paid me the high compliment of selecting me to conduct the operations which might be necessary to enforce the Monroe Doctrine against the French army which had invaded Mexico. It was he who firmly sustained me in saving the people of Virginia from the worst effects of the congressional reconstruction laws. It was he who greeted me most cordially as Secretary of War in 1868, and expressed a desire that I might hold that office under his own administration. And, finally, it was he who promoted me to the rank of Major-General in the regular army, the next day after his inauguration as President." * * *

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“Matchless courage and composure in the midst of the most trying events of battle, magnanimity in the hour of victory, and moral courage to compel all others to respect his plighted faith toward those who had surrendered to him, were the crowning glories of Grant’s greatness and noble character.” * * *

The concern of education and the interests of youth occupied SCHOFIELD’s attention, and were exemplified by his life work. When consulted he stood ready to give judicious advice. He used his leisure in study, and was familiar with methods in all his undertakings. He was interested in awakening that latent curiosity in the minds of the young which is absolutely necessary for mental improvement.

In the art military of the *Ancients*, he studied the undertakings of war; its declaration; the choice of generals and officers; the preparation—Involving supplies; the raising of troops—their pay, provisions and arms; the march of armies; the construction and fortification of the camp, and its dispositions; the employment and exercise of the troops; the success of battles, with the manner of embattling; punishments—rewards—trophies—triumphs; sieges, and attack and defense of positions. And thus his taste and favorite studies led him largely to evolution in the direction of those modern sciences which, in a few years, have imparted such enormous strides to the development of those mechanical means of attack and defense, changing, in a corresponding degree, the great problems of war. Illustrative of his bent, and as to artillery, aside from other arms, we have only to refer to his General Order 108, series of 1888, from the Headquarters of the Army. As to mobs and insurrections we have his General Orders 15 and

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23, series of 1894, from the same source. He has said: "Science has wrought no greater revolution in any of the arts of peace than it has in the art of war. Indeed, the vast national interests involved, all over the world, have employed the greatest efforts of genius in developing the most powerful means of attack and defense."

As a result of his extensive reading and study of Ancient History he could say with the historian: "Before me stand princes and kings full of wisdom and prudence in their counsels, of equity and justice in the government of their people, of valor and intrepidity in battle, of moderation and clemency in victory, subjecting many kingdoms, founding vast empires and acquiring the love of the conquered nations no less than of their own subjects; such was Cyrus. At the same time I see a multitude of Greeks and Romans, equally illustrious in peace and war; generals of the most exalted bravery and military knowledge; politicians of exceeding ability in the arts of government; famous legislators, whose laws and institutions still amaze us, while they seem almost incredible, so much they appear above humanity; magistrates venerable for their love of the public good; judges of great wisdom, incorruptible, and proof against all that can tempt audacity; and lastly, citizens entirely devoted to their country, whose general and noble disinterestedness rises so high as the contempt of riches, and the esteem and love of poverty. If I turn my eyes to the arts and sciences, what luster do not the multitude of admirable works come down to us display, in which shine forth, according to the difference of subjects, art and disposition, greatness of genius, riches of invention, beauty of style, solidity of judgment and

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profound erudition." And yet, as to that splendid scene of history, he passed judgment—he found that everything was in esteem except religion and piety! And he well appreciated the words of the royal prophet that the "Lord looked from heaven upon the children of men to see if there were any that did understand and seek God." They were wanting in the fear of God without which there is no true wisdom!

He profited by ancient history, and gained a fund of knowledge and gratification through a narrative deeply imbued with antiquity—its spirit and feeling. He delved, for he knew that history recites maxims drawn from experience. But by pagan lore his mind, while enlarged, was not paganized!

With his knowledge of the evolution of ages, he was led to general military education, and his constant effort was to advance it—he claimed that it was indispensable to good citizenship, and to all in the legislative and executive departments! He held as to civic virtue, that it must be preserved to an extent such that in trying times, "*men will not only die for their country, but that all men shall be compelled to live for it!*"

He strenuously held: "that the great object of education at West Point and other military schools is not to make high commanders, but to make thorough soldiers, men capable of creating effective armies in the shortest possible time, and of commanding small bodies of men.

If great commanders are ever again required in this country they will come to the front in due time. They cannot be selected in advance of actual trial in war. Even West Point, though one of the best schools in the world, can, at the most, but lay the foundation for a military education. Each individual

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must build for himself, upon that foundation, the superstructure which is to make his place in the world. If he does not build, his monument will hardly appear above the ground, and will soon be covered out of sight."

And, in that connection, he did not lose sight of "General Military Education" as indispensable; and pointedly referred to in his "Forty-six Years in the Army," page 519, and following.

He was wedded to the necessity for thorough preparation for war at all times, and said: "Let the schools, of all kinds and grades, teach patriotism, respect for law, obedience to authority, discipline, courage, physical development, and the rudiments of practical military maneuvers; let the national and state military schools be fostered and protected, and the volunteer citizen soldiery given material aid proportionate to their military zeal."

I knew SCHOFIELD as my class-mate, room-mate and section-mate at West Point. We sat on the same bench in the section-room. We knew each other intimately, and our converse was ever open and most cordial. At his marriage to Miss Bartlett I was his groom's-man. After the death of his wife—the great affliction of his life—I stood by his side; and when a like sorrow fell to my lot, he stood by my side. I served near him during his incumbency as Secretary of War; when commanding the Division of the Gulf; when temporarily commanding the Department of Texas; and when—for seven years—he commanded the Army of the United States, I was his Adjutant-General and Chief-of-Staff. While he was Superintendent of the Military Academy, he asked the Secretary

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of War to assign me to the charge of the War Department Military Academy Division, thus that there might be one in that position who knew him, and that, formally and informally, he might be in close touch with the Secretary as to Academy affairs.

Subsequent to his retirement from active service we met quite frequently and maintained our correspondence. When in Europe he wrote, September, 1904: "My health seems to be much better than it has been for several years, and that is the main element in comfort and happiness." He had concluded to remain abroad for another year; but in June, 1905, said: "We are at length on our way home * * * my health is slowly improving, but I am still far from well * * * I shall be glad to breath my native air again." In the autumn of 1905, he as usual went to St. Augustine, Florida, for the winter. January 8, 1906, he informed me, in connection with a pamphlet I had sent him: "I shall examine, with great interest, as soon as my head has its normal condition again. Just now a conflict is on between Malaria and Quinine with the usual disturbance of quiet thought. My system seems never to have been relieved entirely from poison absorbed so many—52—years ago in Florida, * * * otherwise I have been very well indeed so far this winter." That was his last letter to me. I was shocked when informed by telegram that he died March 4, 1906.

The "*Pale Horse*" stood to bear him forth; and "*Kindly Light*" led through the encircling gloom—thus marking his requiem, in the arms of lasting peace!

We have the comforting assurance that, at his last conscious moment, he could say:

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“I feel within me
A peace, above all *earthly dignities*,
A *still* and quiet conscience.”

Only a few days prior to his death he made a trip to Key West over the railroad now passing near the region of his early service as an officer, in 1853-4, and the battlefields of Jupiter (1836) and Okeechobee (1837). No doubt during the trip his thoughts reverted to his severe illness at Forts Jupiter and Capron, and his almost fatal relapse on the St. Johns River. It is an incident, that, over that river, his remains were carried to their final resting place at Arlington!

He had returned to St. Augustine February 17, and had been unusually well and happy during his absence, and up to the day of his death.

Under the orders of the President of the United States, the funeral honors, due to a Secretary of War, marked the last tribute of respect. The services at St. John's Church were impressive and pathetic. The church was thronged—embracing the President and members of his Cabinet; Senators and Representatives of the Congress; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; the Lieutenant-General, and other officers of the Army; officers of the Navy; delegations from the Loyal Legion, Grand Army, Army of the Ohio, and other patriotic organizations. The Right Reverend Bishop, Alexander Mackay-Smith, officiated with touching sadness, as he remembered “the last great figure of national importance, in the history of the Civil War, forty years ago,” and contemplated the drum-beat, soon to sound, which he associated with the military signal

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“Lights out” * * * “of a sublime epoch, significant in all the ages.” Outside the church, the adjoining streets were filled by the imposing funeral escort, and a great multitude. As the cortege moved—“sad and slow, as fits an universal woe, with martial music”—thousands stood, reverently, looking upon the funeral bier, with its casket covered by a wealth of flowers, the tribute of military organizations and mourning friends. At Fort Myer—entrance to Arlington—minute guns sounded, and soldiers bowed their heads. The commitment services—“Ashes to ashes, dust to dust”—were followed by the volleys, the salute due to a Secretary of War, and “taps.” So closed the earthly honors extended to JOHN MCALLISTER SCHOFIELD. The lamentations of the country marked his burial!

As I now think of the past, my beloved and devoted friend of 57 years stands before me:

* * * “A promontory rock,
That compass'd round with turbulent sound,
In middle ocean meets the surging shock,
Tempest-buffeted, Citadel-crowned.”

Additional well known words are applicable:*

“Let his great example stand
Colossal, seen by every land.
To keep the soldier firm, the statesman pure;
Till in all lands, and thro' all human story,
The path of duty be the way to glory. * * *
He that walks it, only thirsting
For the right, and learns to deaden
Love of self, before his journey closes,
He shall find the stubborn thistle bursting
Into glossy purples, which outredden
All voluptuous garden roses.” * * *

*Ode on the death of the Duke of Wellington.—*Tennyson.*

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Let his countrymen:

“For many and many an age proclaim * * *
Their ever loyal leader’s fame.
With honor, honor, honor, honor to him,
Eternal honor to his name. * * *
He is gone who seemed so great—
Gone; but nothing can bereave him
Of the force he made his own
Being here, and we believe him
Something far advanced in State.
And that he wears a truer crown
Than any wreath a man can weave him. * * *
God accept him, Christ receive him.”

THOMAS MACCURDY VINCENT.

In Memoriam.

Companion JOHN McALLISTER SCHOFIELD.

By

COMPANION COLONEL FELIX A. REEVE, U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

As a member of the Committee appointed by the Commandery to prepare an appropriate *In Memoriam* tribute to our deceased Companion Lieutenant-General JOHN McALLISTER SCHOFIELD, U. S. Army, it is my pleasure to co-operate with the other members of the Committee for two reasons. The first is my admiration for the splendid record made by General SCHOFIELD in his long career as a soldier and as a citizen; and the second is for the more personal reason that he was my friend tried and true, and at a time when as the head of an executive bureau I was sacrificed for my political convictions—dismissed from an office reached on civil service lines.

But as the last consideration can be of little interest to any one except myself, and as the public services of General SCHOFIELD both as a military and a civil officer is faithfully and comprehensively commemorated by the other members of the Committee, my own part in the tribute to his memory will be easily performed.

At the beginning of the Civil War, SCHOFIELD, then a first lieutenant, and without hope of immediate promotion, accepted

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the professorship of physics in Washington University, St. Louis. When the war seemed inevitable, he informed the War Department of his readiness to return to duty as a soldier, and was thereupon detailed to muster in the troops required of the State of Missouri. Soon after he was appointed Major of the 1st Regiment of the Missouri Reserve Corps, and reporting to General Lyon on the 26th of June, 1861, he began duty as his adjutant-general. From that time SCHOFIELD'S services became more and more conspicuous and his rise was rapid.

It was in 1862 that the unseemly Missouri quarrel began between the conservative and radical policies that endangered the cause of the Union in that State, and a committee was sent to Washington to demand the removal of SCHOFIELD, who was then a Brigadier-General, on account of alleged inefficiency. His nomination as Major-General hung fire in the Senate. His friend, General Halleck, had not been able to sustain him against intrigue in Kansas, Missouri, and Washington, but in compliance with his request ordered him to Tennessee, where, with much satisfaction, he reported to Rosecrans and Thomas at Murfreesboro, and was assigned to Thomas's old division of the Fourteenth Corps. But in May, 1863, President Lincoln reappointed him Major-General, and ordered him back to the "old scene of unsoldierly strife and turmoil in Missouri and Kansas." On the 24th of May, he relieved General Curtis in command of the Department of the Missouri. This was a distinct triumph as the appointment was due to President Lincoln, whose support as well as that of his distinguished Attorney-General, Edward Bates, he had from the first. And to show

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the well-deserved confidence the President had in General SCHOFIELD and at the same time the tactful and unfailing common sense of the great President, I will here insert, with no risk of being tedious, the letter addressed by the President to General SCHOFIELD, May 27, 1863:

“EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON.

“MY DEAR SIR: Having relieved General Curtis and assigned you to the command of the Department of the Missouri, I think it may be of some advantage for me to state to you why I did it.

“I did not relieve General Curtis because of any full conviction that he had done wrong by commission or omission. I did it because of a conviction in my mind that the Union men of Missouri, constituting, when united, a vast majority of the whole people, have entered into a pestilent factional quarrel among themselves—General Curtis, perhaps not of choice, being the head of one faction, and Governor Gamble that of the other. After months of labor to reconcile the difficulty, it seemed to grow worse and worse, until I felt it my duty to break it up somehow; and as I could not remove Governor Gamble, I had to remove General Curtis.

“Now that you are in the position, I wish you to undo nothing merely because General Curtis or Governor Gamble did it, but to exercise your own judgment and *do right* for the public interest.

“Let your military measures be strong enough to repel the invader and keep the peace, and not so strong as to unneces-

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sarily harass and persecute the people. It is a difficult rôle, and so much greater will be the honor if you perform it well. If both factions, or neither, shall abuse you, you will probably be about right. Beware of being assailed by one and praised by the other.

“Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN.”

But, as stated, I propose to present only a consecutive summary of the military fortunes of General SCHOFIELD in this sketch, and will pass on to the time when I had the honor to serve under his command.

In August, 1863, General Burnside crossed the Cumberland mountains with an army of 18,000 men for the long deferred relief of East Tennessee. It was on the 12th of the month when the 23d Army Corps, Department of the Ohio, commanded by General Burnside, left Danville, Kentucky. My regiment, the 8th Tenn. Vol. Infantry, was in the 2d Brigade of the 2d Division of that Corps. After campaigning up and down the valley of East Tennessee with undecisive results, General Burnside found his army besieged at Knoxville from November 17, to December 4, 1863. On the 21st of December, Gen. Jacob D. Cox superseded General Manson in command of the 23d Corps. On the 11th of December Gen. John G. Foster had superseded General Burnside in command of the Department of the Ohio.

General SCHOFIELD arrived at Knoxville on February 8, 1864, and on the following day relieved General Foster, and took command of the campaign in East Tennessee, and in March conferred with General Sherman about the plans for the coming

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campaign in Georgia. In his entertaining account of it, Dalton, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Rocky-face Ridge, Kenesaw, and Atlanta, become once more familiar, and it scarcely seems that forty-three years have elapsed since these and other places were made forever famous by that brilliant and successful invasion.

On the 3d of November, General SCHOFIELD was ordered by General Thomas to proceed at once to Nashville with the 23d Corps, to repel the invasion of the State by General Hood. The result was the signal victories at Franklin, Nashville, and other points, for the Union arms. The gallantry and skill of General SCHOFIELD in all of these engagements are familiar to every reader of that important campaign. And it is gratifying to observe the credit accorded to the 23d Army Corps and its brave and capable commander, Gen. J. D. Cox, as well as other commanders of corps, divisions, and brigades who proved themselves worthy of their wise, prudent and successful leader, Gen. George H. Thomas.

General SCHOFIELD's conspicuous services did not terminate with the disastrous and final overthrow of General Hood at Franklin and Nashville. And it should here be noted that for his gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Franklin, General SCHOFIELD was made a Brigadier-General and a brevet Major-General in the Regular Army.

In January, 1865, he was detached from Thomas's command and sent with the 23d Army Corps to Washington and thence to the mouth of Cape Fear River. In February he was assigned to the command of the Department of North Carolina, and after several engagements joined General Sherman at Goldsboro. He was present at the surrender of General Johnston's

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army on April 26, 1865, and was charged with the execution of the details of the capitulation. In June of that year he was sent to Europe on a special mission from the State Department in regard to French intervention in Mexico. On his return in 1866, he was assigned to command the Department of the Potomac. In 1868 he succeeded Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War and remained in that office until the close of Johnson's administration, and under Grant until March 12, 1869, when he was appointed Major-General in the U. S. Army and ordered to command the Department of the Missouri. He was in command of the Division of the Pacific from 1870 to 1876, when he was assigned to the superintendency of the U. S. military academy, and in 1883 to the command of the Division of the Missouri, where he remained till 1886, when he took charge of the Division of the Atlantic. He was appointed Lieutenant-General in February, 1896, and retired in September of that year.

As intended, I have briefly referred to the brilliant and meritorious services of our beloved Companion, Lieutenant-General SCHOFIELD. They are written in the annals of the great Civil War and in the hearts of all who had the fortune to serve under his command. He was not only a successful soldier, but he also distinguished himself in the discharge of the more pacific and not less onerous executive duties of a Secretary of War, and as a diplomatic agent of the Government at a critical time.

For myself I may be permitted to say that I not only admired General SCHOFIELD as a soldier, but esteemed him as a personal friend, and it is with no little satisfaction I remember that some years ago when I was recommended for Judge-Advocate-General of the Army in view of an expected vacancy, I was informed

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by General SCHOFIELD that my appointment, if made, would be wholly gratifying to him. In our temporal fortunes, or misfortunes, it is a hopeful and encouraging asset to have the confidence of such a man, and it becomes a pleasant memory in the after years.

General SCHOFIELD was richly endowed with a military instinct and was gifted with the "genius of common sense." His whole career in the service of the country was ever characterized by a conscientious devotion to duty; and we may well believe that when the inevitable end came, crowned with the shining deeds of a good and patriotic life, he was ready to join the other great soldiers of the Republic who already in answer to the summons of the Master, had assembled on the far-extending encampment beyond the river!

In his declining days at St. Helena, Napoleon said, "I shall join my brave companions in the Elysian Fields. Yes, Kleber, Desaix, Bessieres, Duroc, Ney, Murat, Massena, Berthier, will all come to meet me. They will speak to me of what we have done together, and I will relate to them the last events of my life. On seeing me again, they will all become once more animated with enthusiasm and glory. We will talk of our wars with the Scipios, Hannibal, Cæsar, Frederick." So, we may believe that in the glorious, peaceful, and eternal world, our Companion is again with Grant, and Sherman, and Thomas, and Sheridan, and Rosecrans, and the thousands of others who in their respective places co-operated in a common cause to save the life of the Nation!

FELIX A. REEVE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 10, 1907.

In Memoriam.

Companion JOHN McALLISTER SCHOFIELD.

By

COMPANION ACTING ASSISTANT PAYMASTER FRANK W.
HACKETT, LATE U. S. NAVY.

When a man of unusual distinction goes out of the world, leaving behind him a record of achievement that is one unbroken line of success, we are apt to refer much of his good fortune to the circumstance that he had pursued the life-work that best suited him. The inference in most instances, is doubtless correct. But now and then an individual appears, whose display of ability in many directions is so marked that it occurs to us to speculate a little; and we enquire, how came this man to make the choice that he did; and what measure of success is it likely that he would have attained, had he selected some other pursuit.

JOHN McALLISTER SCHOFIELD was a many-sided man. A great soldier; had fate assigned him another road upon which to travel, he still would have reached eminence. Certain it is that he would have made his mark as a lawyer or a judge had he studied law, as when a boy it was his purpose to do; for it was by the merest accident that an appointment to West

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Point fell to him. Had he turned to teaching as a profession, he would undoubtedly have become an educator of the very first rank. In a word, the youth had in him the making of a great man.

Fortunately for his country, our friend chose the profession of arms. His fitness for that profession, and the services which he has rendered, have been the subject of judicious and well-deserved praise. That his military efficiency was of an unusually high order is generally conceded. Had opportunity favored, there is reason to believe that SCHOFIELD would have taken rank as one of the world's great commanders; for he was endowed with that rare combination of qualities that means success in the problem of planning a campaign and handling a great army in the field.

So brave and skillful a general did he prove himself, that one may very readily be excused for overlooking the fact that there exists another side to SCHOFIELD'S record which is deserving of special mention—and that is, his aptitude for performing the duties of a statesman.

Let me briefly refer to one or two spheres of activity, wherein he did work of inestimable value. When we remember that General SCHOFIELD at the close of the war had scarcely reached the age of thirty-five, we may well feel surprised that he did so much in the field that could only have been done by a soldier of a cool head and matured judgment. Indeed, this quality of an admirable self-control is a marked feature of his character.

He proved to be just the man that was needed during the very trying period of reconstruction. But before his talent was availed of in this direction, he had been selected by

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Secretary Seward to go abroad upon a diplomatic mission of the highest importance. In June, 1865, he went to France, empowered to act largely upon his own discretion in determining the means of conveying to the Emperor a plain intimation that the French Army had best get out of Mexico without further delay. The simple fact that a duty so delicate in its nature should have been entrusted to him, itself testifies to the worth and ability of this modest soldier.

Coming home after a year's absence, he was called into the Cabinet of President Johnson, where he served efficiently as Secretary of War. He knew and understood Andrew Johnson far better than did the vast majority of northern men. While Secretary of War he demonstrated his fitness for the position of President of the United States, though it is not possible that an idea of reaching that position had ever entered his mind. Few men have possessed in a higher degree than he the habits of thought and the training needful for that exalted office. Firm, but not opinionated; industrious, and yet knowing how to despatch business expeditiously; broad-minded so as to view all parts of the Union with like interest and devotion; and above all, entertaining a profound respect for law and authority, such a man as General SCHOFIELD fully met, it seems to me, the exacting qualifications necessary for a successful administration of the Presidency.

He was no politician, but a straightforward, open-hearted officer of the army. His instincts were sound; his loyalty unquestioned; his knowledge of human nature far-reaching and thorough. Public questions with which he had to deal he examined most carefully. To his vision the limit between

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the military and civil authority was precisely defined. No man revered the Constitution more. He was a firm believer in the endurance of democratic institutions, and in the assured happy fortune of his country for the future.

We gain an insight into the character of our Companion, not only from the record of what he did in the field, and in the Cabinet, but from an interesting and valuable book that he gave to the public, about ten years ago, entitled "*Forty-six Years in the Army.*"

Here, to any one who reads between the lines, there is plainly disclosed the strength and fiber of General SCHOFIELD's character. He modestly tells the reader that he has meant this volume to be nothing more than a contribution of material for the future historian. The entire absence of self-laudation, the generous estimate of his companions in arms, the clear, lucid narrative, and the calm, impartial tone of his comments, all combine to stamp the author as a man of unselfish disposition and of fine intellectual endowment.

The caliber of the man is distinctly shown in what he tells us in this book as to the Board of Review, over which he presided in 1878, constituted to hear new evidence in the case of Major-General Fitz John Porter. Here SCHOFIELD did what it was difficult to do—rose above prejudice. He expresses it as his opinion that "no Government can be regarded as just to its Army unless it provides, under appropriate conditions, for the rehearing of cases that may be tried by court-martial in time of war."

The strong sense of justice displayed in advancing such an opinion as this, is worthy, it needs hardly be said, of the highest

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commendation. General SCHOFIELD exercised a clear insight into the proper methods of securing efficiency in the Army. He loved his profession, and he gave his best thought to the means of steadily improving that branch of the service, of which he was so conspicuous an ornament.

To conclude, we may praise the late Commander-in-Chief of the Loyal Legion of the United States without fear of passing the bounds of just and well-founded admiration. The secret of his success was that he was a man of abounding common sense. It is matter of history that for many years when he was in Washington, public men of the Cabinet, or of the Senate, or of the House, used to resort to him to ask his opinion upon questions then before the country. They always found him sagacious, competent and helpful. SCHOFIELD was a most useful man. He did his whole duty faithfully. His name and his fame will ever be a pride to the Army, and to every lover of the Union.

FRANK WARREN HACKETT.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

December 30, 1907.

In Memoriam.

Companion JOHN McALLISTER SCHOFIELD.

By

COMPANION MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH P. SANGER, U. S. ARMY.

I have been asked to prepare a short sketch of General SCHOFIELD during my service with him as aide-de-camp, inspector-general, and military secretary.

During this period, 1884 to 1895, he commanded the Division of the Missouri; the Division of the Atlantic and the Army, adding largely to his already great reputation as a wise and able commander and administrator of civil and military affairs.

The principal events which occurred during this period were the establishment of Fort Sheridan, the disorders at Salt Lake City and other places in Utah in 1885-6, growing out of the enforcement of the Edmunds law for the suppression of polygamy; the massacre of Chinese miners at Rock Springs, Wyoming, September, 1885, by white union miners; the anti-Chinese strikes and riots in Washington and Oregon, 1885-6; the threatened uprising of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Indian Territory; the regeneration of the Artillery, 1886 to 1895; the outbreak of Sioux Indians and battle of Wounded Knee, 1890-1;

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the Cour d'Alene strikes and riots initiated and carried out by the Miners' Union, July, 1892; the municipal troubles in Denver, March, 1894, and the labor strikes and riots in Chicago in July of the same year.

I joined the General as aide-de-camp in the fall of 1884, and found him deeply interested in the idea of a military post near Chicago which he regarded as "the most important strategical center of the entire northwestern frontier," as well as "the most important center of interstate commerce and transportation in the entire country." Old Fort Dearborn, which stood at the mouth of the Chicago River, had been abandoned and the reservation devoted to other uses many years before. The railroad riots of 1877 had shown the paramount importance of a military post near the city, and while General Sheridan, when in command of the Division of Missouri, had fully realized this, but little had been done to vitalize the idea when General SCHOFIELD assumed the command.

Learning from Senator Logan, then Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, that an appropriation by Congress for the purchase of sufficient land was highly improbable, yet if the United States owned the land an appropriation to build a post could no doubt be readily obtained, it was suggested by the General to a few of his Chicago friends that the necessary land be purchased by subscription and presented to the United States. Pending the consideration of this suggestion, all suitable and available sites within a radius of twenty-five miles of the city, including that on which the post was subsequently located, were carefully examined, the prices of all sites obtained, and through the medium of the Chicago Com-

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mercial Club, the money pledged. Soon after this General Sheridan was sent to examine the sites proffered, and selected that on which the post now stands.

General SCHOFIELD had been in Chicago but a short time when he became satisfied that under whatever form, or for whatever reason, mob violence was certain to occur there again, and that the presence of United States troops would no doubt be necessary, hence his keen interest in the establishment of Fort Sheridan.

At that time, 1884, twenty-five railroads entered the city, which is divided by the Chicago River into the north, south and west sides, connected by bridges and one tunnel, and it was deemed of importance to decide definitely after careful consideration, at what point in the city United States troops should be concentrated in order to best subserve the interests of the United States Government. Accordingly, the General went over the subject carefully and decided that in view of the location of the government buildings, troops entering the city should be sent to the south side, and that from no point on the south side could a small force be more effectually used at the outset, than from the Lake Front Park.

Subsequent events proved the wisdom of this selection, and illustrated the General's life-long practice of preparing in advance for any contingency, however remote. It was one of his axioms, frequently asserted, that in considering military operations, no matter how insignificant, every detail should be carefully studied, and as far as possible provided for; nothing left to chance. Many soldiers have had the same views but have sometimes failed to carry them into practice. With

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General SCHOFIELD, it was a guiding principle and his success as a general having great civic and military responsibilities throughout a long and notable career, was largely due to his careful observance of this rule.

The disturbances which occurred in Utah, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico in 1886 gave me an excellent opportunity of learning the General's methods of dealing with such occurrences. Of some of them I was an eye-witness as his aide-de-camp, and in all cases I had personal knowledge of his views and the orders and instructions issued by him. Of the other disorders which occurred while I was on duty in Washington as inspector-general, I knew only so much as was current in the War Department, or as he chose to tell me at the time. Subsequently, when I became his military secretary, I learned a great deal more.

What impressed me, however, from the very first, and on all subsequent occasions when the General was called on to consider the employment of U. S. troops in cases of domestic violence, threatened or actual, was his perfectly clear conception of the distinction between the military authority of the United States and the States, as well as the relations between the civil and military authorities of the United States, based on his profound knowledge of the Constitution and laws of the United States bearing on those subjects. Not only was he able to quote the exact language of the Constitution and of many of the laws, but what was of more consequence he understood thoroughly the principles underlying them, as well as their proper application under all circumstances. In short, he was an authority on that subject. I did not know the reason

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of this at first, but I learned it long before our official relations were ended. He had made them a study during his entire service, beginning when he was a second lieutenant of artillery. In fact, he has said of himself in his Memoirs that after leaving West Point where he had been Assistant Professor of Philosophy and Astronomy, he found more use for the law than for physics and astronomy, and little less than for the art of war.

Just before he was appointed Secretary of War in 1868, he had several conferences with Mr. Evarts, who said of him that he was the best constitutional lawyer he knew; a very high compliment from a very distinguished man.

The troubles in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico, 1885-6, were not sufficiently serious to demand the presence of the General, or active interference on the part of the troops, but when the massacre of Chinese miners at Rock Springs occurred, and on the request of the Governor of Wyoming, two companies of the 2d Infantry from Fort Fred Steele were sent to preserve the peace and protect property.

As the case involved a violation of our treaties with China the President directed General SCHOFIELD to go to Rock Springs, and I went with him. Before leaving Chicago it was reported that a strike of the Union Pacific trainmen which had been pending for some time was imminent, and it was not altogether certain we could get through.

On arriving in Omaha, General Howard, several reporters and certain delegates representing the employees of the Union Pacific R. R. boarded our car. General Howard explained the progress of events at Rock Springs, adding that a general strike of the Union Pacific employees was feared. This gave

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the delegates an opening and they laid their grievances before General SCHOFIELD, expecting, as I thought at the time, something in the way of arbitration or sympathetic suggestion. But the General had given some thought to the subject, and while he hoped they might be able to adjust their differences with the officials of the road, he told them quite plainly a few facts with which they did not appear to be familiar, and which evidently weakened their purpose.

He called their attention to the fact that the Union Pacific Railroad was established under an act of Congress as a post route and military road subject to the use of the U. S. for postal and military purposes; that it was one of his lines of communication and indispensable to the transportation and supply of the troops along the line of the road; that he was traveling over it on military duty under orders of the President, and that any interference with the road by strikers or their sympathizers would be regarded by him as an act of war, and that if necessary he would use the entire force in the division, numbering at that time about 15,000 men, to protect the road and preserve good order. He also advised them to make known his intentions to their confederates in Denver and other places.

The delegates were apparently very much impressed with what he said, as well as with his manner, which as usual was entirely devoid of excitement, but conveyed beyond the shadow of a doubt the absolute sincerity of his purpose and his firm resolve to carry it out. At all events, this terminated the interview as well as all preparations for a strike, which, under existing conditions, would have been a most serious matter for the Government. The opinion expressed by General

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SCHOFIELD on this occasion both as to the status of the U. P. R. R. and the authority of the Government and its military officers over it, was by no means new or hastily formed. He had held it and suggested it before but had never been called on to act under it.

When in 1894 riots and disturbances of all kinds were prevalent in the states of North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado and California, the Territories of Utah and New Mexico and all the Pacific and other postal and military roads were threatened by mobs, the General's instructions to the several Department Commanders of July 7, as well as the proclamation of the President of July 9, officially accepted this view, to-wit: that it is not necessary for the President of the United States to call on the United States courts or United States civil officials to give protection to military roads established by Congress. He does this, *ex-officio*, as commander-in-chief. Neither is it incumbent on him in order to enforce United States laws, to protect the mails or United States property anywhere in the United States to wait for the action of legislatures or governors, and to General SCHOFIELD belongs the honor and the credit of making this principle perfectly clear, and the great railroad strike of 1894 was the occasion.

It will be remembered that this strike originated with employees of the Pullman Company at Pullman, Ills., about two thousand of whom stopped work in May, over a refusal of the company to raise wages. This was followed by a boycott against Pullman cars by the American Railway Union, and strikes were ordered on several of the railroads entering Chicago

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as well as on the Union Transit Stock Yard Co., and there was a general refusal to haul Pullman cars. To this end they were detached from trains by the strikers, and either badly damaged or destroyed, and trains hauling Pullman cars were derailed, thus interrupting traffic and obstructing the mails. As soon as this state of affairs became known in Washington the United States Attorney-General ordered the United States District Attorney in Chicago to protect the mail trains with United States marshals, and the district court issued an injunction against the strikers, to which, however, they paid no attention, thus defying the laws and the authority of the United States.

As the courts were powerless to enforce their decrees, and the violence of the mob was sufficient to excite apprehension for the safety of United States property in Chicago, the question arose at the White House as to whether or not United States troops could be ordered to Chicago to enforce the laws, protect the government property and remove all obstruction to the mails, without a call from the Governor or Legislature of Illinois. General SCHOFIELD had no doubt that they could be, as he had studied that question long before, and being called to attend a meeting of the Cabinet where the subject was considered, so informed the President, who reached the same conclusion after some investigation of the laws by the Attorney-General.

In anticipation of this result the General on July 2 telegraphed the Commanding General, Department of Missouri, to make all necessary arrangements, confidentially, for the transportation of the entire garrison of Fort Sheridan to the Lake Front Park, Chicago, and that the orders for the movement might

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be expected at any time. On the following day the orders were issued to move the troops to Chicago, "there to execute the orders and processes of the United States courts, to prevent the obstruction of the mails, and generally to prevent the obstruction of the laws of the United States."

Nothing could have been plainer than these two orders, one designating the precise place in Chicago, Lake Front Park, to which the troops were to go, and the other the exact nature of the duties devolving on them. Nevertheless, on the request of the United States marshal they were diverted from the Lake Front Park and the purpose for which they were sent to Chicago, and divided into detachments to protect private property, thus violating the posse commitatus law of 1878, disobeying their instructions and leaving the protection of the mails and United States property to the care of the marshals.* It was not the President's intention, nor had he any authority to use the troops to preserve the peace in Chicago, or to protect private property; for such a purpose the troops could not be used without a call from the governor or the legislature. But the governor up to that time had not even called out the National Guard, and shortly after protested to the President against the presence of United States troops in Chicago, claiming that they were unnecessary and that the state authorities were amply able to enforce the laws, preserve the peace and protect property in the city. Of course he was mistaken and eventually it required the garrisons of Forts Wayne, Omaha and Riley to carry out the President's orders.

I have cited this case somewhat at length because it shows

* The Department Commander was absent when these orders were received, but returned to Chicago July 4.

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how perfectly clear-headed General SCHOFIELD was, not only as to the authority of the President, but as to the nature of the duty demanded of the troops and their tactical employment. Concentrated at Lake Front Park and acting as a single compact body, as General SCHOFIELD intended and supposed they would be, the garrison of Fort Sheridan would have been amply able, at that stage of the disorder, to execute the President's orders, and that was their sole duty. Divided into detachments and sent to look after private property, they were too weak at all points to make any serious impression on the mob, and if while so employed they had been called on to protect the property and enforce the laws of the United States they would have been unable to do so without a delay which might have proved disastrous.

On the death of General Hancock in the spring of 1886, General SCHOFIELD was tendered and accepted the command of the Division of the Atlantic, believing, as he did, that Indian wars were approaching an end and that the relative importance of the two divisions would change once Congress was aroused to the necessities of the sea coast defenses and those of our northeastern frontier. He relinquished command of the Division of the Missouri April 9, and on April 13 assumed command of the Division of the Atlantic.

He immediately commenced an investigation of the armament and condition of all the defenses in the division as well as the condition and employment of the artillery troops wherever stationed.

There were at that time sixty-six military posts in the Division of the Atlantic, of which twenty-seven were garrisoned

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and thirty-nine ungarrisoned. Of the total number, fifty-one were sea coast forts, and the remainder barracks, properly speaking. Of the garrisoned forts fifteen had no armaments and the armaments of all the others were the old muzzle loading types of low power, mounted usually on barbette carriages. The efficiency of the artillery personnel was far from satisfactory, owing to a lack of proper instruction, due in turn to a lack of proper facilities. Artillery target practice, except at Forts Hamilton, Wadsworth and Monroe, had practically ceased in the Division, and of the forty-five companies of artillery comprising seventy-five per cent of the entire artillery troops of the army, only ten batteries, continually at the artillery school, Fort Monroe, had had annual target practice during the preceding ten years, and some of the batteries had not fired a shot.

Of course the General was unable to effect any immediate improvement in the armament; that could only be done by the Ordnance Department under an appropriation by Congress. Nevertheless, through his annual reports, and other communications, written and oral, and his personal influence as a general officer of artillery training and high scientific accomplishments, he was able to present the defects of our defenses so graphically as to excite public interest in a subject which, except in the Engineer and Ordnance Departments, had been allowed to sleep since the report of the Endicott Board had awakened the country to our defenseless condition. But while improvement in the forts and guns must be necessarily slow, no reason was apparent why the foot artillery should not be aroused from its condition of lethargy as "red legged infantry," and made efficient in its legitimate and paramount duties.

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General SCHOFIELD recognized at the outset that, however desirable, this would not be an easy matter. All of the field officers and many of the captains and lieutenants of artillery were past middle age, and had grown old under a system of instruction which was confined mainly to the manual of the piece and infantry drill. The suggestion that there was any necessity for a change was met by a counter suggestion that the change would come with the change of armament, and that in the meantime, as one old officer put it, "they wanted to be left alone." But having once gone over the subject with great care, considering it as was his habit, from all points of view, including the apathy and indifference to be overcome among the older officers, the General resolved to go ahead.

It is not necessary to relate in detail the story of artillery regeneration; it is sufficient to say that within two years after he assumed command of the Division of the Atlantic, a system of target practice and fire control had been initiated, applicable to all the sea coast defenses in the Division, and that on his accession to the command of the army in 1888 he extended this system to the other coast defenses.

Meanwhile, September 22, 1888, the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications was established and General SCHOFIELD was its first president. Nothing could have been more fortunate for the artillery. His evenly balanced mind, his scientific training and his knowledge of existing defects in the artillery, enabled him to direct the operations of the Board with such wisdom and discretion as to be highly beneficial to the military needs of the country.

The start thus given the artillery by General SCHOFIELD as

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a division commander received such an impetus at his hands after he succeeded to the command of the army, that it has been able to overcome all obstacles, and no one would think of comparing the artillery of 1886 with the highly trained and expert artillery corps of the present day.

It must not be supposed that in his anxiety to reform the foot artillery, General SCHOFIELD overlooked the field artillery. On the contrary, back in 1868, while Secretary of War, he established a school for field artillery at Fort Riley, which for some unexplained reason was broken up by his successor a few years later. As soon, however, as he assumed command of the Division of the Missouri (1883), he revived the idea of a field artillery school at Fort Riley, and as General Sheridan was equally interested in a school for cavalry, they joined forces and the present school for Cavalry and Light Artillery at Fort Riley was the result.

It would be difficult to estimate the great value of General SCHOFIELD'S services in reforming the artillery. Gen. Henry J. Hunt and other prominent artillery officers were fully aware of its defects, but from causes inherent in the organization of our army and from personal jealousies they were never able to stir the "authorities that be," or infuse into the artillery itself a full realization of the importance of doing something besides criticize. The infantry and cavalry had always been looked after, owing to the large preponderance of general and staff officers appointed from among them. The artillery, on the contrary, despite its glorious services during the Mexican and Civil Wars, had been allowed to remain stagnant, unaffected by the progress of science and the artillery reforms everywhere adopted in the armies of Europe.

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However he might have wished to do so, it is extremely doubtful whether any other general officer of our army could have done for the artillery what General SCHOFIELD did. Something more than high rank and the ability to command large bodies of troops was necessary, and this General SCHOFIELD had, namely, a mind thoroughly trained to scientific investigation, a full knowledge of the status of foreign artillery systems and a practical idea of what was necessary. Besides this he enjoyed the confidence of the army and of the artillery which soon entered into his plans for its amelioration, reaching at last its present high state of efficiency.

One other event occurred while the General was in command of the Division of the Atlantic which is worthy of note as it brought to light very forcibly one of the most pernicious and demoralizing theories which ever emanated from the War Department. I refer to the theory of multiple command under which the order of the chief of a bureau of the War Department was claimed to be the order of the Secretary of War in the same way that the order of the Secretary of War is the order of the President, and equally operative and binding on the army. It so happened that a contract for beef approved by General SCHOFIELD, was awarded by the Chief Commissary of the division. It was not given to the lowest bidder who had defaulted on the contract of the previous year, and whose bondsmen had failed to qualify as required by law. He appealed to the War Department, whereupon the Commissary General ordered the Chief Commissary of the Division in a letter sent to him direct, and without notice of any kind to General SCHOFIELD, to annul the contract already awarded, and make a new contract with the lowest bidder.

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Against this wholly unprecedented overruling of his authority as Division Commander by a subordinate officer of the War Department the General appealed to the Secretary of War; but it so happened that when his letter reached the War Department the Commissary General was acting Secretary of War, and promptly decided against him for the reason already stated, which caused the General to remark that "it was quite important for an officer not to enter a combat where he is sure to be beaten, as, for instance, where his opponent is the judge who is to decide the issue." Of course that put an end to the controversy for the time being, but soon after he was assigned to the command of the army the General brought the case to the attention of the Secretary, who promptly disclaimed ever having knowingly given his sanction to the doctrine proclaimed by the Commissary General.

In a short time this theory was utterly repudiated as no doubt it should have been, for nothing in the way of mal-administration could have been more pernicious and subversive of the authority of division and department commanders. Under this theory military operations could be so jeopardized by the chiefs of the staff departments acting through their subordinates on the staffs of military commanders as to make them all but impossible, and General SCHOFIELD could have rendered no greater service to the army and the country at that time than by courageously denouncing this absurd and unwarranted assumption of the authority of the Secretary of War and in trying to put an end to it.

No other event occurred at all commensurate with this unless it was the regeneration of the artillery, while General

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SCHOFIELD remained in command of the Division. Of minor events I can recall the Inauguration of the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, of which he had charge, the visit of Queen Kapiolani of the Hawaiian Islands, and the first attempt to inaugurate joint maneuvers of the Army and Navy suggested by General SCHOFIELD and Rear Admiral Luce for the purpose of testing the efficiency of our coast defenses and which has now become a part of our annual artillery instruction.

In June, 1888, under a change in the Army Regulations affecting aides, I was relieved from duty with General SCHOFIELD and ordered to join my company in California, and soon after General SCHOFIELD, on the death of General Sheridan, was placed in command of the army.

In the spring of 1889 I was appointed Major and Inspector-General and ordered to the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth. In the fall of that year the Secretary of War accompanied by General SCHOFIELD visited Fort Leavenworth and I then learned from him of his first experiences in command of the army, an account of which will be found in his published Memoirs. I was not surprised to hear that an attempt had been made to misrepresent him to the Secretary, or that the attempt had failed, and its author discredited and humiliated. General SCHOFIELD was fully conversant with the methods prevailing in the War Department by which the Commanding General was stripped of all authority and made to appear as a mere figurehead, and he was resolved before he went to Washington not to be victimized as his predecessors had been. Accordingly he took advantage of the first opportunity to expose those methods to the

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Secretary, square himself with that official, and, if possible, gain his confidence. All officers who served in the War Department while he was there know how well he succeeded, becoming, in fact as in name, the Commanding General of the army.

In the fall of 1890 I was relieved from duty as Inspector-General, Department of Missouri, and ordered to report to the Inspector-General of the army. I continued on duty in the War Department as an inspector until General SCHOFIELD, by a special act of Congress, was appointed Lieutenant-General (1895), when I became his military secretary.

During this period I saw a great deal of the General and made several inspections for him, the most important of which was the entire line of sea coast defenses from Fort Livingston, Barataria Bay, Gulf of Mexico, to Fort Delaware on the Delaware River. This inspection grew out of the agitation over Cuba, and General SCHOFIELD's desire to know the exact state of all the forts, whether garrisoned or not.

The riots and mob violence already mentioned developed much ignorance as to the duty of troops in such cases, and called forth the instructions of May 25 and July 9, 1894, for the government of the army in dealing with mobs, prepared by General SCHOFIELD. These instructions embodied the legal and tactical considerations involved in the employment of troops acting under the orders of the President to enforce the laws of the United States and protect government property. They were embodied in the Army Regulations of 1895, and settled for all time, it is hoped, a question about which there had existed a great deal of misapprehension even among officers of the highest rank. It may be said that this was the last great service rendered by General SCHOFIELD to the

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Government, as on the 29th of September, 1895, he was placed on the retired list of the army.

In this brief sketch I have endeavored to set forth so much of General Schofield's military services as came under my personal observation during a period of comparative peace, and while the events herein stated, as compared with the more stirring incidents in General Schofield's life, may seem to the reader of little importance, they served to demonstrate his unusual foresight and how thoroughly competent he was to deal with complex and obscure military questions but little understood, apparently, by the army, and to act as military adviser to the President and Secretary of War. In this last respect he probably met with greater success than any of his predecessors, General Grant alone excepted. That he should have won their confidence was natural enough as he was rarely if ever mistaken on any question involving a knowledge of our laws or the application of broad principles of military command and administration. This was no doubt due in great measure to his unusual power of concentrated and long sustained mental effort, which, united with his love of investigation and analysis, enabled him to go to the bottom of every question, and to discern its vital point in the cold light of reason, unclouded by sophistry of any kind.

Toward the end of his life he gave up certain field sports of which he was very fond, and did not take quite as much physical exercise perhaps, as he should have done, but on no occasion did his brilliant mind give the least indication of lost power until death claimed him.

In manner he was deliberate, quiet and reserved, as are most men of strong, well equipped minds and large experience,

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but beneath his reserve was a gentleness and kindness rarely met with in public men. He was modest and unassuming and of great nobility of character. In all my intercourse with him as his aide, his companion and intimate friend, I never knew him to lose control of his temper, although sometimes irritated or annoyed. He usually took things as they came with quiet dignity and neither longed for the impossible nor found fault with the inevitable.

These traits of character, his profound knowledge of all branches of military art and science, his clear and convincing orders and instructions, his tolerance of the views of others, and the fact that he was never meddlesome, impatient or over-exacting, made service on his staff not only a delight but a professional education of the highest order, to which I always look back with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction.

In his own home and in all his family relations he was an idol of affectionate regard, sharing generously with those who had been less fortunate, the fruits of his industry and success.

While his services during the Civil War were not as great or as conspicuous as those of Grant or Sherman or Sheridan, his services after the war, in their importance and their influence on the army, were unexcelled by the services of any other general officer, and I have no doubt the future historian will record the fact.

Finally, he was an exalted patriot, loving and serving his country with exceptional honor and intelligence and with a single eye to its interests. He died, full of years and honors, having the respect, confidence and affection of all with whom he was closely associated, and leaving to coming generations a lasting example of the highest type of American soldier.

JOSEPH P. SANGER.

In Memoriam.

Companion JOHN McALLISTER SCHOFIELD.

By

COMPANION COLONEL JOHN W. FOSTER, U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

May 22, 1907.

GENERAL THOS. M. VINCENT.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—Referring to your letter of the 20th; as I expect to go abroad in a short time I thought I had better comply with your request at once. I therefore send you, herewith, a brief paper on General JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

Very truly,

JOHN W. FOSTER.

My acquaintance and association with General JOHN M. SCHOFIELD during the Civil War was brief. He assumed command of the Department of the Ohio, which included the Twenty-third Army Corps, in February, 1864. I was at that time in command of the Second Cavalry Division of that Corps, bivouacked north of Knoxville watching the movements of Longstreet's army. Six months of continuous and active campaigning and the unusual severity of the winter made it

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necessary for me to accept a sick leave, and before it expired General SCHOFIELD and his army had joined in Sherman's advance upon Atlanta, and the remainder of my service during the Civil War was under other commanders. I never met him again until many years after the war was over.

Having formed a pleasant acquaintance with him, however, I followed his later military career with deep interest, and heard much especially of probably the most brilliant of his victories, the battle of Franklin. The Sixty-fifth Indiana Regiment, of which I was the first colonel, bore a conspicuous part in that contest, and my old comrades delighted in after years in telling me of General SCHOFIELD's gallant and skillful management on that memorable occasion. The account which the General himself has given of that battle in his book "*Forty-six Years in the Army*," is a modest but thrillingly interesting narrative.

After I parted from him in February, 1864, we did not meet for more than twenty-five years. During that time we had both been in the service of our country in widely separated and different fields. We came together in Washington, he at the head of the Army of the United States, and I as Secretary of State, and in our official relations we were often thrown into each other's company. In 1892 the Grand Army of the Republic met in Washington, and at the reunion of the Twenty-third Army Corps I was asked to preside and General SCHOFIELD was the chief guest of honor, on which occasion he was presented with a richly jeweled badge of the Corps and responded very feelingly to the presentation address. The hearty manifestation of the battle-scarred veterans at that reunion testified

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to the high regard they had for his services to his country and their esteem for him as a citizen.

After that date I was frequently in his company, as following his retirement it was his custom to make a visit to Washington every year, and we spent many pleasant and interesting hours together, discussing war times and the public questions of the day. He was a man of wide study and information, of clear and positive views of current affairs, and of the most exalted patriotism. He was one of the best examples of the utility of the West Point military education. He was not only a trained soldier, but he followed up the instruction given at the Academy by a careful study of the writers on military science, and sought to fit himself to give his country the very best service he could render it. Not the least of his labors was the preparation and publication of his life experience in his book, "Forty-six Years in the Army," which is not only a valuable contribution to the history of the period, but abounds in useful observations for the military and political student.

JOHN W. FOSTER.

WASHINGTON,
May 22, 1907.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion
of the
United States,
Commandery of the District of Columbia.

BY-LAWS.

* * * * *

DEATHS.

21. The death of a Companion shall be announced in a Circular, which shall give his official record in the military or naval service, and record in the Order.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion
of the
United States,

Commandery of the District of Columbia.

Circular No. 7.)
Series of 1906.
Whole No. 450.)

Headquarters, City of Washington,

March 5, 1906.

In Memoriam

Companion

John McAllister Schofield.

Born at Gerry, New York, September 29, 1831.

Died at St. Augustine, Florida, March 4, 1906.

Cadet, U. S. Military Academy, July 1, 1849.

Brevet Second Lieutenant, 2d U. S. Artillery, July 1, 1853; Second Lieutenant, 1st Artillery, August 31, 1853; First Lieutenant, March 3, 1855; Captain, May 14, 1861.

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, November 30, 1864; Major-General, March 4, 1869; Lieutenant-General, February 5, 1895; Retired, September 29, 1895.

Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army, March 13, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee."

Major, 1st Missouri Infantry, April 26, 1861; Major, 1st Missouri Artillery, June 26, 1861.

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, November 21, 1861; Major-General, November 29, 1862; Expired by Constitutional limitation, March 4, 1863; Brigadier-General, March 4, 1863; Major-General, May 12, 1864; honorably mustered out, September 1, 1866.

Elected through the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, April 12, 1871. Original. Insignia 1274.

Transferred to the Commandery of the State of California as Charter Member, May 3, 1871; to the Commandery of the State of New York, October 31, 1878; to the Commandery of the State of California, February 7, 1883; to the Commandery of the State of Illinois, May 5, 1884; to the Commandery of the State of New York, October 16, 1886; to the Commandery of the District of Columbia, May 7, 1890.

Commander of the Commandery of the State of California, May 3, 1871, to May 1, 1876.

Commander of the Commandery of the State of New York, May 7, 1879-May 4, 1881, and May 4, 1887, to May 1, 1889.

Commander-in-Chief of the Order, October 18, 1899, to October 21, 1903.

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